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## WHAT IS BEHIND SEEMING RIFT IN CENTRAL GROUP

Move to Safeguard Middle European Alliance Seen in Apparent Lack of Unity in Austria and Germany

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—Considerable uncertainty exists in official circles amongst the Allies as to the exact meaning of the apparent rift within the lute of the Central Powers, which has, superficially, seemed to develop with the accession of the new Emperor, in Vienna. On the face of what is supposed to be happening it would seem, as though the extraordinary unity of action between the German and the Austro-Hungarian empires was in considerable danger. Those, however, amongst the Allies who are most used to reading the signs of the political sky, express the utmost doubt as to the deductions to be drawn from the information which has been allowed to be made public.

They are far from accepting the popular reading of the apparent disagreement of the Emperors. On the contrary, they regard, with considerable suspicion, the news which is being circulated to that effect. They point out that if the position of the Central Powers were in serious danger, it would be a far better policy for both members of the alliance to encourage Austria-Hungary in making a separate peace, on the basis of the integrity of her possessions, than it would be for her to lose any of these possessions, through a sustained defensive war.

The reason for this is extremely simple. Even if the Central Powers are defeated, it will be very much easier for them to resume their policy of a Middle European Alliance, with an unbroken Austria-Hungary, than for them to attempt to reconstitute such an alliance, in the face of a number of detached states, set up under a guarantee of the present Allies. Were the Austro-Hungarian Empire once dismembered it would, in short, be difficult, after the war, to reconstitute the Middle European Alliance. Therefore, on the basis of the integrity of her dominions, an excuse would be provided for Germany to withdraw from an insupportable isolation, and to make terms, always having in mind a reconstitution of the old alliance.

In support of this view it is pointed out that Germany has already shown a tendency to attempt to come to terms with Russia, on the subject of the Straits. This tendency has been accentuated by a realization of the fact that it is not possible permanently to balk Russia's desire for a free way to the sea. If Russia would be willing to accept the freedom of the Straits, without possession of Constantinople, Germany might be willing to compromise. Germany indeed has already had warning that Turkey is going to claim a free hand, after the war, and a free hand after the war might end in an alliance with some other nation, which would cut the route of the Berlin-Bagdad Railway, and so bar the extension of the new Middle European German confederacy to the Near and Middle East.

In these circumstances, so far from regarding the reports from Austria-Hungary as a sign of the breaking up of the alliance, the countries of the Allied group are regarding the news as being based more probably on an astute, diplomatic move for safeguarding the future of the Middle European Alliance, should it be necessary for that alliance to take steps to protect itself against permanent dissolution.

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## BRILA FALLS INTO HANDS OF GERMAN FORCES

Capture of Rumanian Grain Port, on the Danube, Follows Success at Macin Bridgehead

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The announcement of the fall of Braila means the capture of the chief Rumanian grain port by the Germans. In conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor and other journalists recently General Maurice expressed the view that the removal of grain stores from Braila was well in hand. Braila has been in danger for weeks past and during that time there is no question that the stocks of grain have been steadily removed.

The fall of Braila is the consequence of the capture of Macin bridgehead which left Braila open to attack from the east. Braila bridgehead was an advanced position at the eastern end of the Sereth lines which are now more closely in contact with the Germans than ever. Meantime, the Germans claim some further progress in their effort to turn the Sereth lines by an attack on the Moldavian front.

Braila with its 66,000 inhabitants is the fourth largest town in Rumania. It is the chief port of Wallachia and the headquarters of the grain trade, and its great grain elevators had stocks, before the recent attacks, equivalent to three harvests of the country, which is one of the chief of the world's grain producers.

Braila has reached its present commercial importance owing to the improvement of the navigation of the Danube by the European Commission under the Treaty of Paris, which entitles it to considerable tonnage to unload at Braila. The town has often been invaded before, mainly from the north.

## CONFERENCES HELD BY BOTH WARRING GROUPS

Entente Representatives Meet in Rome, Central Powers at German Field Headquarters—Significance of the Meetings

Conferences of both warring groups are reported in today's cable dispatches. Representatives of the Entente met in Rome while those of the Central Powers assembled at field headquarters of the German Army. The Allied Ministers gathered for an exchange of views upon the general situation; the object of the Central Powers conferences is not announced.

## The Allies Gathering

Great Britain, France and Russia Represented at Italian Capital

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ROME, Italy (Saturday).—Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Milner, Mr. Briand, Albert Thomas, General Lytautey and General Paltzine arrived in Rome yesterday morning, accompanied by Sir Rennell Rodd, the British Ambassador. A fairly large crowd awaited the coming of the special train, although it reached Rome very early in the morning, Signor Boselli and Baron

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## ENTENTE NOTE TO GREECE IS NOT ACCEPTABLE

Athens Government Expected to Reject Certain Clauses—Reservists Have Full Sway in the Capital and in Piræus

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Saturday).—The official view is that the Entente note is not acceptable as presented, former premiers having advised the King that acceptance would be equivalent to an admission that Greece contemplated attacking General Sarraïl in the rear. It is now expected the Government will reject certain clauses of the note, offering to discuss the remainder. It is further believed Greece will submit to any coercion without declaring war, relying upon final recognition by the powers that the blockade was an unmerited punishment for the events of Dec. 1, which were due to a misunderstanding.

Meantime, the unofficial opinion is that the Government, even if it accepted the note, would be unable to carry out its demands. Reservists and similar bodies have full sway in Athens and this has extended to Piræus. The Royalist press adds to the friction by its articles and, meantime, of course, there is no Venizelist press to counterbalance it.

Political arrests continue daily and the position generally amounts to a reign of terrorism. It is even stated that Reservists are demanding money from citizens under threats of violence, and that citizens denounce each other with a view to carrying favor. Information available indicates also that the Government's fulfillment of the promise to remove the Greek troops to the Peloponnese is very inadequate, only a few thousand troops being transferred up to the present as against which unofficial bodies like the Reservists are ready to take their place.

Resistance to the Entente is violently advocated in the press, and the feeling is very disturbed and dangerous. Greek authorities at the same time are accumulating troops in Euboea Island and these troops seized the estate and house of Mr. Noel, an old established British resident in the island. Considerable gun running in connection with the troops mustered on this island, which is to be evacuated under the Entente note, is reported.

As indicating the feeling roused in Athens there may be noted a Christmas Day episode on the field of Mars, below Lykabettos, where an enormous crowd participated in popular anathema of M. Venizelos. This was carried out by the Metropolitan of Athens, who is generally believed to have done so under pressure or threats of Reservists, with all the ritual of old Greek custom, a square being traced on the ground and the Metropolitan casting a stone to each corner and then pronouncing the excommunication on M. Venizelos, against whom he said, "Imprius of prelates and plot against King and country let there be anathema." The crowd then flung their stones into the pile with curses. Reservist organs in Athens are particularly violent and demand mobilization with a view to resisting the Entente while Reservists, to a certain extent, have taken the Government into their own hands, issuing their own edicts in the newspapers.

## American Note to Greece

Inquiry Demanded Into Arrest of United States Subject

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Saturday).—A note has been handed to the Greek Foreign Office by the United States legation recounting the arrest of an American subject, Mr. Basil Saffie, who was seized as a revolutionary by Greek soldiers, robbed of his purse and hurried off to the barracks of the Seventh Infantry Regiment. It appears from the note that Mr. Saffie was hurried out of the city without trial, with a view to executing him and it was only when he was almost out of town that a messenger from the regiment recalled his guard; Compensation and a full inquiry is demanded.

## COLOSSAL PLANS FOR EMISSION OF BRITISH WAR LOAN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced last night that the prospectus of the new war loan will be issued on Thursday next. Absolute secrecy regarding the terms is being rigidly observed but it is expected the loan will be on a 5 1/2 per cent basis.

Colossal preparations for the emission are being made, the Bank of England having rented a commodious building in Lombard Street where applications will be received and the settling room in the basement of the Stock Exchange is to be utilized for the distribution of prospectuses.

## MAIZE SUPPLY COMMANDEERED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The Government has commandeered the supply of maize in the country.

## SOUTHERN SLAV STATE IS SUBJECT OF NEGOTIATIONS

Prince Mirko of Montenegro Proposed as Ruler—Under Austro-Hungarian Protection

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).—The Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung learns that negotiations are proceeding at Lucerne between Austro-Hungarian, Montenegrin and German representatives with a view to the creation of a new Southern Slavonic State, under Austro-Hungarian protection, with Prince Mirko of Montenegro, second son of King Nicholas, as ruler. Meanwhile, the resignations are announced of Baron von Macchio and Count Forgach, first and second departmental chiefs of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, Barons Mueller de Szentgyörgy and Flotow being their respective successors.

The resignations are apparently in consequence of Count Czernin's appointment and may be connected with the subject of the Lucerne negotiations. Both officials were connected with the anti-Southern Slav forgeries exposed during the Friedjung trial, the purpose of which was to provide a pretext for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by creating proof of treasonable intercourse between Southern Slav leaders and the Serbian Government. Both also played an important role under Count Berchtold during the critical days preceding the outbreak of war, Count Forgach being credited with having composed the Austrian note to Serbia in collaboration with the German Ambassador, Herr von Tschirsky.

## JAIL SENTENCES FOR DISORDERLY ACTS ON B. & M.

Three Men Are Given Thirty Days Each in House of Correction and Another Has Case Filed in Woburn Police Court

For disorderly conduct and creating a disturbance on a passenger train of the Boston & Maine Railroad Thursday night, three men were sentenced to serve 30 days in the East Cambridge House of Correction and a fourth found guilty and had his case placed on file by Judge Edward F. Johnson in the Woburn District Police Court today. The three men appeared in the Superior Criminal Court in East Cambridge on Feb. 1.

The men who were sentenced by Judge Johnson were Samuel Smythman and his brother Alonzo Smythman of Spruce Street, Winchester; Joseph Weffer of Maine Street, Woburn, and Daniel O'Brien of 14 Hill Street, Montvale. Chief of Police William R. McIntosh of Winchester appeared as complainant against the men.

The railroad has received many complaints of late from passengers, notably Governor McCall, about drunken and disorderly persons riding on the trains, especially the late ones, and asking if the company could not take more active measures to provide protection to women and children from such conditions. The convictions today were the first that the railroad has secured outside of Boston since adopting the recent measures.

In summing up his complaint against the men Chief of Police McIntosh declared that it was a serious affair, and while the trouble occurred in a car reserved for the men it was nevertheless, a disturbance which alarmed many men, as well as women and children, in other cars. "They should be dealt with very severely by the court," he said. "They should be made an example to stop these outrageous and disgraceful occurrences, which happen from time to time on our late trains."

After urging jail sentences for the disturbers the chief said that one of the men who, he claimed was a railroad man should be dealt with not only by the court but by the railroad as well. The police chief said he thought such an employee should have done his duty and helped to stop such an affair instead of being mixed up in it.

Chief McIntosh asked for leniency for Mr. O'Brien, who is a florist, as he declared that he was not a man who would be engaged in such an affair under ordinary circumstances. Judge Johnson stated that he wholly concurred with what the chief of

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## MESSAGES EXCHANGED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—Mr. Lloyd George and the Premiers of overseas Dominions have exchanged cordial messages on the former's assumption of the premiership. In his message to "our brothers beyond the seas," Mr. Lloyd George says, "there is no faltering on Great Britain's decision; their sacrifices shall not be in vain," and he expresses confidence that the Dominions' determination is no less high.

## GERMANS SEIZE DANISH SHIP ON WAY TO BOSTON

First Time, It Is Said, Steamship With Cargo Between Neutral Countries Has Been Captured—Carried Pulp and Iron

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The Politiken, says an exchange telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen, states that the Danish steamship Alexandria, from Sundsvall to Boston with pulp and iron, has been captured by German warships and the cargo seized. This is the first time, the dispatch adds, that a steamship with such a cargo between neutral countries has been captured.

## Statement By Manager

Boston Office Hears Report That Alexandria Was at Stettin, Germany

Inquiry at the Boston office of the Scandinavian-American Steamship line today relative to the reported capture by Germany of the Danish steamer Alexandria from Sundsvall to Boston with a cargo of pulp and iron elicited the statement that the steamer Alexandria of the Scandinavian-American line was due at Boston any time, but word was received by the agents here, three or four days ago, reporting that the steamer was at Stettin, Germany.

The manager of the office said that the Danish steamer due at Boston is the Alexandria, not the Alexandria, and was scheduled to sail from Copenhagen. Documents relative to the cargo and to the merchants to whom it is consigned are lacking, the manager said. When asked where the report of the steamer being in the German port originated, the manager said that the office could not say.

Lloyd's Registry of Shipping does not give any Danish steamer Alexandria, the only steamers of that name being of Grecian and Brazilian registry. The Danish steamer Alexandria is given as built in Scotland in 1895 with a gross tonnage of 2567 tons. It hails from Copenhagen and has these dimensions: length, 296 feet; breadth, 40 feet; depth, 19.8 feet. The registry gives Det Forenede Dampskibs Selsk as the owners.

## Losses on the Ivernia

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The losses in the torpedoing of the transport Ivernia, formerly the Cunard liner, totaled \$5 of the rank and file, the Admiralty announced today. The original estimate of those lost was 150.

## SENATORS WORK FOR ACTION UPON FAVORED BILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Efforts to reach an agreement of the Senate on a time when a vote will be taken on confirmation of President Wilson's nomination of Winthrop M. Daniels to serve another term on the Interstate Commerce Commission are being made by Democratic leaders. In the midst of a series of parliamentary maneuvers in the Senate today Senator Stone gave notice that when the next executive session is held an attempt will be made to reach an agreement on this vote.

When the Senate met today, three senators pressed for action on measures in which they were interested. Senator Walsh wanted to take up the Myers Water Power Bill; Senator Townsend wished to consider his bill establishing a new retired pay list for Civil War volunteers, while Senator Bankhead desired to proceed with an amendment to the postal laws to make it illegal to send liquor advertisements into no-license territory through the mails.

When Mr. Townsend saw no prospect of considering his bill, for which he has been striving for years, he moved adjournment, but this lost. Senator Jones moved to go into executive session. This also lost, whereupon Mr. Townsend again moved adjournment, which was refused for the second time. Senator Newlands, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee in charge of the Daniels confirmation, then moved executive session, and this was agreed to.

## VOPICKA RECALL IS DEEMED PROBABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It was said at the State Department this morning that the United States probably will accede to the request of Germany for the removal of Minister Vopicka from Bucharest. Definite orders, however, have not been issued.

## EXPLOSION GUILT ASSERTED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Anonymous letters asserting responsibility for explosion of a barge of dynamite figuring in the trial of German Consul Franz Bopp, accused with others of American neutrality violations, were received by Bopp and the United States attorney prosecuting the case.

## SPAIN INDIGNANT AT ACTION OF GERMAN OFFICIAL

Attacks on Peninsula Country and Premier Create Position Regarded as Intolerable

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Saturday).—There is very widespread indignation in Spain, a feeling which animates Conservatives as much as Liberals, at the latest Germanophil move. This takes the form of an interview in the new Germanophil paper, La Nacion, with a high diplomatic personage connected with the Central Empires. He said Spain had been warned not to mix herself up with the contraband question. He rebuked Spain for allowing an opportunity to act as mediator to escape and declared that the Premier, Count de Romanones, was frankly on the side of the Entente, to whom he was bound by material considerations. The imputation on the Premier has provoked indignation comments in all newspapers, whatever their party, except the Germanophil organs.

Feeling is especially strong as the high personage is supposed, rightly or wrongly, to be the Prince de Ratibor, German Ambassador. The position is described by many papers as intolerable.

Meantime, the new Anti-Germanophil League has issued a manifesto declaring the time has come to oppose by every possible means the pro-German conspiracies which hinder the country from taking the part of the Allies and thus consummate national ruin. The manifesto declared in conclusion that the geographical position, the future and economic interests of Spain should bring her to the side of the Entente.

Count de Romanones has denied the rumor that Spain is negotiating with Germany for the use of German ships in Spanish ports.

Don Julio Burell, Minister of Education, denies the framing of the Spanish reply to the American peace note has caused differences in the Cabinet.

## ALLIANCES TO ENFORCE PEACE ARE DENOUNCED

Senator Borah of Idaho Makes Plea for Protection of Monroe Doctrine—Senate Passes Substitute Peace Resolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a vigorous speech before the Senate yesterday Senator William E. Borah of Idaho condemned any participation of the United States in an alliance of world powers for the purpose of "enforcing" the future peace of all nations. "Previously Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois had also addressed the Senate, defending the President's action in sending the peace note but holding that 'this war cannot continue without America being involved in a conflict.' Following the speech of Senator Borah the Senate passed by a roll-call vote of 48 to 17 the Hitchcock peace resolution with the Jones amendment.

Senator Borah's speech follows in part: "This resolution brings up for discussion and consideration some of the most important questions with which this body has had to deal since the beginning of the Government, and I want my colleagues to bear in mind that if this note contains the language which I understand it to contain, having the meaning which I understand it to mean, initiating an entirely new policy of this Government, when this body and the House pass upon it, that body, which fixes the policy of this Government, will have ratified and confirmed and initiated the new policy."

"If the note contains what I believe it to contain—an expression of view with reference to our foreign affairs and an entire change of policy with reference to our foreign affairs—and this body and the other member of the legislative branch of the Government increase it, it is a confirmation and an establishment, this side of an actual treaty, of the policy which is outlined in this note. There is no other step to be taken in regard to it except the actual carrying out by treaties made, and the Senate of the United States would not be in an entirely free position or attitude to reject a treaty covering the policy which the Senate had, after due deliberation and consideration, affirmed."

"The language of the note to which I have reference follows: In other words we as a nation are interested in the future protection and welfare of the small nations of Europe, just as eagerly interested, just as much concerned as the governments of Europe and we stand ready to accomplish their protection and their integrity by every influence and every resource at our command, which means if it means anything at all that the Army and the Navy of the United States, the greatest resource for such things, will be at the command of any cooperation agreed upon between this Government and the nations of Europe for the protection of the small nations of Europe."

"Now, my friends, what is the mean-

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## "LEAK" ACCUSER CANNOT RECALL HIS INFORMER

Representative Wood Tells Rules Committee He Was Told of "A. Curtis" by Some Member of the House—More Denials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the opening of the "leak" investigation today, telegrams were read from Otto H. Kahn, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., denying making or advising short sales or having any advance information from Bernard Baruch, and agreeing to appear before the committee on Monday, and from H. G. S. Noble, president of the New York Stock Exchange, that the records of that body's transactions from Dec. 10 to 23, inclusive, would be preserved.

Representative Wood of Indiana was recalled to the stand and questioned as to the identity of "A. Curtis," who wrote the letter to Mr. Wood introduced yesterday and connecting the names of Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, and Bernard Baruch, who is rumored to have profited by the "leak."

Mr. Wood stated that he could not recall the source of his information, but that "some member of the House had told him that A. Curtis was a stock broker on Wall Street." Mr. Wood at no time had any address or more definite knowledge as to A. Curtis.

Representative Chipperfield, Republican member of the committee from Illinois, in defending Representative Wood's introduction of the investigation resolution, said that Mr. Lawson's "scandalous charge" was a sufficient warrant for the resolution. Mr. Chipperfield said Mr. Lawson was probably the "principal beneficiary" of the speculations following the alleged "leak," that it was likely that the hearing would bring out the fact that Mr. Lawson's operations totaled 300,000 shares and that "Mr. Wood's motives ought not to be impugned."

The Rules Committee spent much of its first hour in arguing objections to question put to Mr. Wood with the seeming object of obscuring political, or other ulterior motives, in presenting to the House the resolution for investigation. During this discussion Mr. Harrison of the committee said in answer to a question that he did believe there was a leak and that it came through Washington representatives of financial papers.

Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts referred to his statement on the floor of the House: "I know there was a leak." He then proceeded to state his "prima facie evidence" of a leak. The President's peace note, he said, was released for publication at 12:05 a. m., December 21. It was given to the newspaper men at 6 p. m. the evening before, he understood.

He read from the Wall Street Journal of the morning of December 20 a news statement that no peace move by the President was likely. He then read a quotation from the news ticker of Dow, Jones and Co., also publishers of the Wall Street Journal, which said at 2:05 p. m. the same day, that "renewed selling" was resulting from information carried on brokers' private wires, that the administration would address the belligerents in regard to peace.

Here Mr. Gardner said: "I think I see indications of a leak." Then he proceeded to give what he characterized as a definite water mark of a leak. This consisted of a summary of stock fluctuations, using United States Steel figures, beginning Dec. 19, to the day after the President's note was, according to Mr. Gardner's understanding, cabled abroad, when the downward tendency began. The crisis in this drop, he pointed to as coming before the President's note had been handed to the newspaper men.

The results Mr. Gardner hoped would come from the investigation were either the discovery of who was responsible for the leak, or the finding that the Government's system of transmitting notes to other countries was seriously in need of change and especially "clearing the skirts of the House of Representatives."

## A. Curtis Makes Denial

Boston and New York Broker Says Never Wrote Anyone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Rumors of Washington leaks have been floating up and down Wall Street since long before the day that Charles Sabin announced that Ambassador Gerard was returning to America with a peace message from Germany. So the testimony at Washington on Friday did not arouse any great degree of surprise. Various views were expressed, ranging from the radical beliefs that the leak was engineered to refill coffers depleted by contributions to the Democratic campaign fund, to the opinion of those who looked at the inquiry as laughable.

All the men here named by Representative Wood were prompt to deny participation in the whole affair. Reporters, however, besieged the office of Curtis & Sanger at 49 Wall Street with

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## NEBRASKA DRY LEADERS OPEN NEW CAMPAIGN

Having Secured a State-Wide Prohibitory Amendment, They Will Now Devote Their Efforts to Making It Effective

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
LINCOLN, Neb.—Leaders in the Nebraska Dry Federation believe that they will be successful in the movement just begun to obtain far-reaching legislation at the present session of the State Legislature, to make effective the State-wide prohibitory amendment passed by the voters, Nov. 7, 1915, by a majority of 30,000 votes.  
It is proposed to give special attention to two issues, the "bootlegger" and the club, in a tentative measure under preparation at the hands of W. T. Thompson, Lincoln, chairman of the federation; Elmer Thomas, Omaha; A. C. Epperson, Clay Center; Harry E. Sackett, Beatrice; O. E. Kretzinger, Beatrice, and H. F. Carlson, Lincoln, superintendent of the Nebraska Anti-Saloon League. "The enormous majority given the amendment indicates beyond question the desire of Nebraska people for real prohibition, and I believe that the Legislature stands ready to accede to the popular demand," said Mr. Thompson.

Attorney-General W. E. Reed will urge the Legislature to appropriate at least \$100,000 for the use of his department in enforcing prohibitory laws in the State. He proposes that his office be authorized to direct the prosecutions for violations in the various counties.

It is predicted that a large number of bills, amendments and substitutes will be offered in the Senate and House. There has been much talk that members opposed to prohibition will seek to make the enforcement laws so severe that they will become obnoxious, and the more in danger of repeal at the next session. The prohibition forces declare that there is a large prohibition majority in the House and a safe margin in the Senate. Democrats control both bodies.

The federation committee is leaving no stone unturned in its attempts to make its draft complete and concise. It has written for data from governors of prohibition states, statutes from these states and recommendations from prohibition workers and lawmakers throughout the country. Special attention is paid to the material obtained from the southern states having particularly stringent prohibition laws.

Under the provisions of the tentative bill, druggists under special permits may sell liquor for medicinal, mechanical or sacramental purposes. If a druggist, therefore, is convicted of violating the law, his permit may be revoked and he may be barred from obtaining another. For medicinal purposes the druggist may sell liquor upon a physician's prescription. For mechanical, sacramental and scientific purposes, an affidavit is provided.

The advertisement in any manner of alcoholic drinks is forbidden in Nebraska under the terms of the tentative bill. It is made unlawful for any person to have in his possession alcoholic liquor of any kind. Railroads are forbidden to carry liquor from one point in the State to another, and must file a record of all shipments made into the State, these records being kept open to the public. Flavoring extracts or liquor tablets are classified as alcoholic compounds. Buildings where liquor is sold may be closed for a year. Search and seizure measures are authorized.

### Anti-Liquor Bureau

"Dry" Campaign Plans Made After Bryan Banquet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A fight to the finish against both the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the State of Kentucky, with incidental declarations that the same fight will be waged to make the nation dry, was proclaimed at a meeting here before the largest and most influential audience that has ever met in this State to discuss the prohibition movement.  
The meeting followed a banquet given in honor of William Jennings Bryan by the Democratic Forward League of Kentucky, organized several months ago with a view to eliminating the liquor influence from the Democratic Party in Kentucky. Practically every county in Kentucky was represented at the banquet. The program of the league provides for the selection of party nominees for State offices of men known to be in favor of prohibition, and the league proposes to start immediately the selection of men for the General Assembly which will meet next year and before which will come the proposed enabling act to permit a vote on the necessary constitutional amendment.  
In connection with the meeting there was formed a speakers' bureau and more than 100 men volunteered their services to speak in behalf of candidates for the Legislature who are known to be "dry" in their sympathies. The bureau will be opened immediately and arrangements made for active work in anticipation of the August primary.

Mr. Bryan arrived in Louisville at 5 o'clock from Lexington, and left immediately after the meeting adjourned.

During his stay in Lexington he gave an interview to newspaper men on prohibition in Kentucky generally and its effect on Louisville in which he said: "Kentucky is not materially different from other states, and therefore you may expect the same benefits in Kentucky that prohibition has brought to other states. Men differ in many respects, but they are alike in three respects: the world over. First, in the fact that no one needs alcohol; second, that no one is strong enough to be sure that he will not become a victim of the habit if he forms it; third, there is no age in any man's life at which it is safe to begin the use of alcoholic liquors. Unless it can be shown that the people of Kentucky differ from the people of other states, you may expect the same results to follow prohibition here that have followed it elsewhere."

Asked what he thought its effect on Louisville would be, he said: "Prohibition will not hurt Louisville. The city makes its money out of Kentucky people, not out of Louisville people, and the business men of Louisville ought not to join the liquor interests in an effort to force liquor into dry territory to the injury of the very people on whom those business men depend for their living. Nearly all of the rural part of Kentucky is 'dry.'"

When asked how soon he thought prohibition would come in Kentucky, he said: "It is easier to tell the direction of the wind than to measure its velocity. Prohibition is coming in Kentucky as it is in other states. Just how soon, none can tell with accuracy, at least no one from the outside; but it is likely to come more quickly than even the most sanguine have expected, because there is a certain hang-wagon element that does not get active until the music has begun to play, and the playing has already commenced."

## ARGENTINA TO REDUCE NUMBER OF FOREIGN POSTS

South American Republic Will Make Changes to Reduce Expense

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—One of the many reforms which the new Radical Administration intends to put into effect is to reduce the number of the ministers now accredited to foreign countries, although it will continue to maintain the legations now in existence. It is intended to have one minister accredited to Austria-Hungary and Germany, with residence in Berlin, while the legation in Vienna will be in charge of a first secretary acting as chargé d'affaires.

The ambassador to Spain will have diplomatic jurisdiction in Portugal, with the counselor now attached to the embassy in Madrid in charge of the legation. The minister resident in Rome will be charged with diplomatic affairs in Switzerland. To Sweden no minister will be sent in the future, and any diplomatic relations with that country will be entrusted to a first secretary, or to the minister accredited to Petrograd, who will also have jurisdiction in Norway.

In South America one minister will be accredited to Colombia, Panama and Venezuela; one to Peru and Ecuador, and another to Chile and Bolivia. Other similar changes, tending to eliminate the many unnecessary expenses without entailing the country's prestige abroad, will be added to those already mentioned.

## NEW ARMORED MOTOR CAR IS GIVEN TESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A new type of armored motor car is now being given thorough tests at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. For three hours on Tuesday it was put through a series of evolutions and run along the rifle range of the Delaware River front, firing and bringing down target after target. Going at a speed of 65 miles an hour, the men in charge of it made an excellent record for "hits," and the stability of the machine was demonstrated. A test made was an attack on it by bullets at a distance of less than 100 feet. These made no impression on it. The car weighs 5500 pounds and is equipped with an eight-cylinder engine which generates 60 horsepower. It carries a crew of three men—a chauffeur, mechanic and turret man—who are enclosed within steel walls and equipped with wearing apparel and head gear especially designed to resist jolts and shocks of the car when in action.

## TEXANS ORGANIZE "DRY" FEDERATION

DALLAS, Tex.—Dr. A. J. Barton, head of the anti-saloon forces in Texas, is lining up his lieutenants for a State-wide campaign for prohibition to be waged next year. The voters of Texas at the primary last July instructed the Legislature to submit an amendment to the Constitution of Texas providing for State-wide prohibition. A "Texas Dry" Federation has been formed.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The election of Frederick D. Gardner, Democrat, of St. Louis, is contested in a petition presented yesterday to the joint session of the Missouri Legislature, and a contest committee is asked to investigate charges of fraud. The petition was presented by Senator A. E. Gardner, Republican floor leader. It argues that Judge H. D. Lamm of Sedalia, Republican candidate, was defeated through fraud.

## NEW YORK DUAL SUBWAY SYSTEM ALMOST READY

Facilities in Manhattan Will Be Five Times Greater Than at Present—Rapid Growth of City's Passenger Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the completion of the dual subway construction is near is indicated by the fact that only six general contracts of the 90 remain to be awarded by the Public Service Commission. Completion of the work will give much needed additional transportation facilities for the boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens and Richmond.

The city's need of more traffic facilities is emphasized by a glance at figures showing the growth of traffic. In 1872, a total of 138,722,196 persons, or 147 rides during the year for each person in the city, were carried on the horse cars. The year 1882 was the first year of the Second, Third and Sixth Avenue elevated lines, and the traffic had increased to 164,149,803 on the surface cars, which, with the 86,361,029 carried on the Elevated, brought the total to 250,510,832, or 215 rides for each person during the year. In 1906, the first year of the subway, the figures were: Surface, 440,944,820; elevated, 257,796,754; subway, 37,619,632; total \$36,661,206, or 298 rides for each person. Coming to 1916, the total has risen to 1,201,067,709, or 322 rides for each person, with 517,315,595 on surface cars, 312,246,796 on the elevated (first year of third track) and 371,505,318 in the subway.

Hence it is seen that old facilities hold their own, new lines develop new traffic, and the traveling inclination increases. Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney estimates that city traffic is increasing at the rate of more than 100,000,000 annually.

To meet this increase the city is building the dual system, consisting of both underground and elevated lines. This, combined with existing lines, will make the city's railroad system the greatest in the world. There are now building, or recently completed, a total single track mileage of 323.7, making the total mileage of the whole dual system 629.7.

The original subway is owned by the city and consists of 25.63 miles of road and 34 miles of track. It was built to accommodate 400,000 passengers, but frequently carries more than 1,000,000. Begun in 1900, the main line was opened in 1904, and the Brooklyn extension in 1908. Its total cost was \$56,260,561.51. The city originally leased the subway to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for 50 years with the privilege of renewal for 25 years. Rental was arranged so that at the termination of the lease the city would have been reimbursed. But on account of new subway extensions a new contract has been drawn greatly modifying the provisions of the first, but providing for continued payment, from earnings, of the interest and sinking fund charges.

In 1913 the city concluded negotiations for the construction and operation of the new lines, called the dual system because two companies, the Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the latter through the New York Municipal Railways Company, organized for the purpose, obtained leases for operation of the entire system.

The system is to be owned by the city. The total cost, at first estimated at \$330,000,000, has already gone above \$356,300,000. Cost of construction is shared by the city and the two companies. Cost of equipment is to be borne by the companies, but the equipment becomes the property of the city. In Manhattan the additional subway facilities will be about five times those provided by the existing subway. The Lexington Avenue and Seventh Avenue lines will more than duplicate the existing subway. The new four-track subway for the Brooklyn company will supply the district south of Fifty-Ninth Street with a new line having a greater capacity than the existing subway. The addition of third tracks on the Second and Third Avenue elevated railroads south of Forty-Second Street will nearly double the capacity of these lines during rush hours. Travelers south of Fifty-Ninth street will have choice of three subway lines and four lines of elevated, with express service all day in the subways and during rush hours on the elevated.

North of Fifty-Ninth Street the new service will be at least three times that afforded by the existing lines, due to the four tracks in the new Lexington subway and the extensions of and third tracks on the elevated northward from their present termini. Several new cross-town lines will also be provided, as well as several new lines to Brooklyn by tunnels and bridges. The contracts call for a single fare of 5 cents.

## ANTHRACITE SELLS HIGH IN LINCOLN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—The three public utility plants of Lincoln are well supplied with coal. They were able last fall to contract for Kansas steam coal at \$13.16 a ton, but are buying from the market in addition in order to keep up the storage supply. The Lincoln Traction Company, which uses from 75 to 100 tons of steam coal a day, has 3000 tons in storage in Lincoln. Anthracite is selling as high as \$14.50 a ton and coke at \$11.

## POSITION AFTER DR. VON KOERBER ENTERED OFFICE

Austrian Review of Steps Which Dr. von Koerber Planned to Take While in Premiership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—A review of events which occurred after Dr. von Koerber entered office and the beginning of the new reign in Austria appears to show that the estimate formed in Vienna of the probable character of his administration was substantially correct, and that, above all, he seemed likely to retain the approval of the German element both south and north of the Austro-German frontier under whose auspices his ministry began.

In the matter of the censorship and kindred subjects, for instance, the new Premier quickly struck the note he was expected to sound. In reply to a message of congratulation on his appointment from the Vienna journalistic club, "Concordia," Dr. von Koerber wrote: "The war has frequently resulted in the press being confronted with new tasks which have given it the opportunity to give splendid proof of its patriotism despite the many difficulties that are the outcome of the times. On my part everything will be done to assist the press in the exercise of its important calling."

Not many days after this it was observed that the censorship of the press and of telegrams had been somewhat relaxed, and the general feeling of satisfaction was increased by the tone of the speech made shortly afterwards by the Minister of Justice, Herr Klein, to the officials of his department, a tone that was regarded as having a distinctly democratic ring about it, such as has seldom marked the utterances of an Austrian minister. It is impossible, either in peace or in war, said Herr Klein, to rule present-day society, heterogeneous and animated as it is, irrespective of that society, and to administer its affairs without consulting it.

Hence the necessity for constitutional and efficient parliamentary institutions and for that same reason no legislation must be enacted without the population being placed in a position to discuss in the freest possible manner the enactments proposed. The more diverse the quarters in which they are discussed, the better and the more feasible will they become. The minister further intimated that the problem of checking speculation and the undue accumulation of profits would also be dealt with, but added that the law must bless as well as strike, and that in the midst of the stress of war men were sadly in need of charity and sympathy. In other words, in war, more than at other times, justice must have her red cross as well as her sword. Finally, he closed with a reference to the desirability of an agreement as to traffic rights between Austria and Germany.

Then, too, it had come to be generally assumed before the new reign opened that the convocation of the Reichsrath might safely be looked for the end of February or the beginning of March. Shortly after Dr. von Koerber's assumption of office Dr. Sylvester, the president of the Lower House, and Prince Windisch-Grätz, the president of the Upper, waited on him to acquaint him with the attitude of the various parties toward the question of the reassembling of the House. The most tangible result of their interview was the securing of a promise that the hospital installed in the Reichsrath Building should be removed, but the Premier insisted that this must be regarded merely as an administrative measure, having no connection with the question of the convening of Parliament, which, he said, must be the subject of careful deliberation between the Government and the different parties, and must in any case yield precedence to the all-important question of the food supply. Despite this formal declaration, however, much importance was attached in Austrian political circles to a remark made by the then Premier in the course of conversation with some of the parliamentary leaders to the effect that he would direct his endeavors toward getting the House into working order, and would conduct the Ausgleich negotiations with Hungary with its assistance.

Another important announcement was that, following on this president's interview with the Premier and in view of the new situation, the Upper House had decided to revise its attitude, and to join the members of the Lower House in advocating the convocation of the Reichsrath itself, instead of that of the delegations alone as the Upper House originally proposed. Apart from these démarches, however, the clamor for the summoning of Parliament has noticeably relaxed. This is accounted for partly on the ground that the previous agitation largely owed its insistence to the unpopularity of the Stürgkh Cabinet itself, partly to the general impression that the Government was willing to take the step as soon as possible, and could be safely left to choose its own time.

Meanwhile both the Government and the public have been fully occupied with the negotiations for the setting up of a food dictator. Baron Beck, who was first approached as a possible nominee, was of the opinion that a uniform organization of the food supply should be established throughout Hungary, Austria and Germany. His appointment fell through, however, and the Government's choice finally fell on Herr Kokstein, an official who had previously managed the finances of Lower Austria.

The Arbeiter Zeitung, the official Socialist organ, would have preferred to see a general appointed, preferably, it remarked, a South German, so as to avoid any dispute as to whether he should be taken from the Austrian or the Hungarian army—while the

Neue Freie Presse, the organ of the German element in Austria, urged the advantages of the appointment of a business man capable of doing for Austria what men like Dr. Emil Rathenau had done for Germany. It was not over-sanguine as to the merits of an official such as Herr Kokstein, but was greatly reassured by the announcement that the Premier himself was to be constitutionally responsible for the activities of the new Minister. The most vital force of the war feeding department, it wrote, would be the Minister-President, Herr von Koerber. It was he who had made it an independent department, and his opinion as to the many mistakes that had been made could be gathered from the decree establishing it. . . . The arbitrary raising of prices, the throttling of consumption by self-seeking, he would not permit, but would at the same time expect the war feeding department also to adopt "passionless patience" (Dr. von Koerber's motto during his previous ministry) as his watchword.

Not only did the organ of the German element thus endorse the Premier's policy, but the various German parties themselves also formally resolved to adopt a benevolent attitude toward him, while the German element in Bohemia took advantage of the situation to send a delegation to wait on him with a demand that German interests in that district should be properly safeguarded. The minister deferred a direct reply to these demands on the same grounds as those put forward in his interview with the parliamentary presidents, but meanwhile it was noticeable that the Czechs continued to preserve the attitude of aloofness which they assumed when their former opponent was called to office, that, to the great indignation of the Neue Freie Presse and kindred papers, their deputies declared against the convocation of the Reichsrath, and that the Government, for its part, ordered the German language to be used in official communications and in the courts, a decision against which the chambers of commerce in Prague, Pilsen and Budweis protested in vain.

Such was the position when, just before the new reign began, the conferring of an enlarged autonomy on Galicia was announced, a measure which is expected to mean the withdrawal of the greater part, if not all, of the Polish deputies from the Reichsrath, and a consequent accession of strength to the German element. As to whether the change of monarchs will affect the situation there is as yet no indication, but it is not without interest perhaps to recall in this connection that up to the time of his accession the only political utterance attributed to the new Emperor was a remark made recently at a meeting of Austrian Germans in Tetschen. On that occasion the Archduke Karl, as he then was, observed that he well recognized the great importance of the German race to the Austrian state, which must always lean for support on the German Austrians.

## RETRANSPORTATION OF FRENCH CITIZENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—According to a statement issued through the Wolff Bureau as to the repatriation of the workers—deported from Northern France by the German authorities, 1993 of these were sent back to their places of residence before Aug. 1, either because they were unfitted for work, or because their absence from their home and their relatives involved special hardships. It is further stated that, from the beginning of October to the middle of November 6671 more of the population were retransported, and that these include nearly all the women previously carried off, as their labor is no longer needed. It is announced that the competent military authorities have orders to proceed with the steady repatriation of the rest of the population as their work ceases to be necessary, and to arrange for the transportation of a contingent each week as far as possible, the object being to complete the process of repatriation by the end of the year, except in the case of individuals who may express a wish to remain.

As it is to be assumed that the French Government will assert that these measures are the result of their protest and of the representations of neutral governments, ran the announcement, it is herewith expressly affirmed that these utterly unfounded protests and representations have in no way influenced the attitude of the German military authorities, but that the work of retransportation is merely being effected in accordance with promises given at the time to the individuals concerned.

## PENSIONS COMMITTEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A deputation of municipal authorities lately waited upon Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., at the Labor Adviser's offices, Westminster. The deputation which was introduced by Sir N. W. Helme, M. P., urged that any metropolitan borough or any borough or urban district with a population exceeding 20,000 should be granted a local committee on application under the Pensions Act. Mr. Henderson said he did not foresee any difficulty in satisfying the Statutory Committee that there ought to be some departure from the past policy of the committee with regard to local machinery. In any change that took place he was convinced that, instead of using local knowledge and local assistance less, they would have to call for much greater knowledge and assistance than they had since the war began. If it were his fortune to continue the pensions work he would make proposals aimed at giving the cases of the soldier or sailor who was permanently or temporarily disabled, and those who had broken down in training the most sympathetic consideration.

## HABSBURGS AND PROPOSED NEW JUGO-SLAV STATE

M. Banianine Sees in Arrangement Possible Effort to Annex Serbia and Montenegro

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The statement published in a London paper recently to the effect that the Emperor Karl of Austria was contemplating the formation of a new Jugo-Slav state has provoked some critical comment from M. Jovan Banianine, formerly a member of the Croatian Diet, and still a delegate to the Hungarian Parliament. In an article on "The Habsburgs and the Jugo-Slav Question" contributed to the Journal des Débats he insists that if the announcement is true, it will not only be obvious that the arrangement will be an even more audacious farce than the creation of the kingdom of Poland, but it will also constitute the gravest possible violation of international law, for it will merely signify the effective annexation of Serbia and of Montenegro.

To grasp what the scope of the arrangement would be, he writes, it is necessary first to consider what place this particular question occupies in the general plan of Pan-German policy. To begin with, he points out, in the Mitteleuropa scheme which Germany is now working out, all the states composing the Central European bloc will be subordinate to Germany, while the foreign policy of the whole will be directed entirely from Berlin, and the internal policy in the various countries will be regulated so as not to compromise their relations with the leader of the coalition. Austria-Hungary will be bound indissolubly to Germany, and Hungary to Austria, hence, M. Banianine maintains, the settlement of the Jugo-Slav question will depend on the Pan-German and Hungarian plans, not on any promises given by Karl I.

Those plans, he continues, are quite precise. The Magyars, as the faithful satellites of Pan-Germanism, will be rewarded with the major portion of the Jugo-Slav countries, while the Bulgarians, for the same reason, will secure a large part of the rest of the spoils, namely Macedonia and the valley of the Morava. Meanwhile the Slovenian lands and Istria will be definitely handed over to the Germans, who will then secure access to the Adriatic by crushing the Slovenes. In addition to the Slav territories that will fall under the immediate domination of the Magyars—the Banat, Fiume, and so on—Dalmatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, a great part of Serbia, and perhaps Montenegro, will fall into their hands; while the Germans will keep a portion of Serbia, with a view to keeping watch over the Magyars and Bulgarians, and establishing a kind of German Gibraltar on the Danube, and on the road to the Balkans. The Jugo-Slavs, writes M. Banianine, would thus be divided in an even more cruel manner than the Poles. Such would be the solution of the Jugo-Slav question by the House of Habsburg.

Moreover, he continued, that House has never been loyal to its promises to its subject peoples, and there is no reason to suppose that the young Emperor will abandon the policy of repression adopted by his predecessor with regard to the Jugo-Slavs. Indeed, he considered that there is proof of an almost documentary character that he will not do so, which consists in the fact that almost immediately upon his accession he announced that Count Berchtold, the former Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, would be assigned a special role at his court. M. Banianine recalls that some eight months ago the Count was appointed Oberhofmeister at the court of the Archduke Karl Franz Josef, as the new Emperor then was, and that shortly afterward the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, which is Austro-Hungarian in sentiment and frequently publishes news of the kind from Vienna, published a leading article from an official source to the effect that Count Berchtold was "the coming man," and that the duties he had assumed might have the most important effect on Austro-Hungarian policy. In short, that he was intended to act as mentor to the heir to the throne, and to prepare him for his royal duties.

Count Berchtold, like his master and predecessor Aehrenthal, continued the article, is persuaded that Austrian policy must be brought to bear on the Balkans if the Monarchy is not to be entirely excluded therefrom. On the occasion of both Balkan wars he conducted a particularly violent diplomatic campaign against Russia, England and France, with a view to preventing Russia's advance guard, Serbia, from reaching the Adriatic, and to preserving Albania from Slav domination. Then, turning to the question of internal policy, the article ran: Austria-Hungary after the war will not be the Austria-Hungary of 1914 either from the point of view of extent or from the ethnological standpoint, and the nationality question will present itself in quite a different aspect. After the war, it seems, we shall have a fresh increase of the Slav element. It is, therefore, the more necessary that that moment shall find the Germans and Poles firmly and definitely united, for it is only by their union that these two peoples can preserve their hegemony in the Monarchy. That hegemony is a vital necessity for the Monarchy. After the war there will be fresh talk of the addition of a third sovereign state to Austria-Hungary and of similar questions, and there will be an agitation such as will surpass any previous movements of the kind. If this agitation finds the Germans and Magyars divided, both peoples will lose forever their predominance in the Monarchy, and the internal reorganization which is absolutely necessary and which should come from these two peoples, will be possible only to the detriment of



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This, then, is the policy which has been instilled into Karl I. writes M. Banianine, and he adds: it is in perfect harmony both with the general plans of Germanism, and with the aspirations of the Magyars and Germans of Austria-Hungary. It continues the ancient traditions of the Habsburgs, and it is from this point of view also that the formation of "a Jugo-Slav state" in the Monarchy must be considered. Under the auspices of the Habsburg dynasty the Germans, the Magyars, and the Bulgarians would divide among them the Serbs, the Croats and the Slovenes, in order to destroy them successfully. Our nation would be but so much human material for the reinforcement of Germanism and Touranism, and the Jugo-Slav countries would merely form a bridge for German penetration of the Orient.

It would be a fatal mistake, the Jugo-Slav writer concludes, for Western Europe to allow itself to be duped once more by the Habsburgs. The Serbs, the Slovenes and the Croats, he writes, can solve their national problem only by forming with Serbia an independent national state, which would be the guarantee of their existence and their future, and would constitute a rampart for Europe against the Drang nach Osten.

## GERMAN COUNT NOW AMERICAN

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Count Henry Helmuth von Adelmann of Stuttgart, Germany, was just plain Henry von Adelmann of Richmond, Cal., when he left the United States District Court yesterday. "I willingly give up my title to become an American citizen," said the Count to the court where he went to become naturalized.



## RUMANIANS MAY MAKE A STAND ON SERETH LINE

Forces Retire Toward the River  
After Abandoning Bucharest  
—Survey of Strategy Leading  
to Evacuation of the City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—After a steady and gradual retirement the Rumanians were obliged to abandon Bucharest, their capital, and to withdraw their southern armies beyond the city towards the River Sereth. A little while ago, the Allies were rejoicing over the political, and to a great extent, strategic, success represented by the taking of Monastir. Now it is the turn of the Central Empires, and looking at the capture of Bucharest from the standpoint of national sentiment, they are considered to have a much more solid basis for their satisfaction. Cosmopolitan as Bucharest undoubtedly is, and however little it may represent the nation, it is yet the capital of the country and the center of civil and military administration. The loss of it has tended to cause a dislocation in military affairs through the removal of the Government to Jassy, and it is even stated that the evacuation of Bucharest so blocked the railways that it was impossible to rush up Russian reinforcements to stem von Mackensen's advance from the Danube.

Grea, as these disadvantages undoubtedly are, from the Rumanian point of view, the strategy of the Rumanian command will not now be hampered by the necessity of defending Bucharest, but will be guided by purely military considerations. Moreover, it must be remembered that the Rumanian armies are still intact and have met with no great debacle. They have lost small numbers of prisoners continuously, but have avoided, with the exception of the stand made on the River Argos and the counter-attack against Comana Village, any pitched battle which might have decisive results. For several weeks all the fighting has been confined to rear-guard actions, and the Rumanian southern armies have swung gradually back with the elbow of the Carpathians as their pivot. No attempt was made to fight a battle which would have subjected Bucharest to a bombardment, the Rumanians having previously announced that the place had been deprived of its status as a fortress, and all but the civil population had been withdrawn.

What the troops of the Central Empires have gained in the matter of supplies is as yet uncertain. One military critic has described the expedition against Rumania as a "food-raid." It is not likely that the Rumanians would leave behind any great stores of grain, if they could possibly destroy them, but unless the Russo-Rumanian forces "come again" and sweep the invaders out of the country, vast tracts of fertile lands will be available to the invaders for sowing. In addition to the question of grain, the Central Empires are faced with a fuel shortage of an unknown extent. They have taken possession of the center of some of the Rumanian oil fields by their capture of Ploesti, and have thus added considerably to their material resources. The shortening of their front by the junction of the Transylvanian and the Dobruja forces, and the opening up of the navigation of the Danube must not be overlooked in any estimate of the results of von Hindenburg's eastern policy.

It is not profitable here to examine the details of the military operations leading up to the abandonment of Bucharest, but the general strategy is interesting. The first attempt against Bucharest, under the command of von Falkenhayn was directed through the passes southwest of Brasso, by the shortest route. If it had succeeded, the southern Rumanian armies would have been in considerable peril of being cut off, but what actually happened was that after a retirement to their own side of the frontier, all along the Transylvanian mountains on both the Wallachian and Moldavian fronts, the Rumanians rallied and drove back the invaders for some short distance. All seemed to be going well for the Rumanians, the Russians taking over a considerable portion of the Rumanian front, when considerable Austro-German reinforcements appeared at the Vulkan Pass. Then followed the gradual, but sure retirement of the Rumanians, due apparently to the shortage of munitions, the occupation of Craiova, the successful evacuation of the first Rumanian army at Orsova, the crossing of the Danube by von Mackensen's forces, the junction with von Falkenhayn, and the encircling movement against Bucharest from the south along the Danube. The Germans claimed a great victory on the River Argos, but it is contended that the defenders achieved their object of delaying the Germans until they could successfully evacuate their forces south of the Predeal Pass threatened by the movement against the railway junction of Ploesti.

Where the Russo-Rumanian forces will ultimately make a stand appears at present to be on the Sereth, but the Russian counter-offensive from Kirilobaba in the Bukovina southward and the successful holding of the Moldavian frontier assure the safety of the communications of the southern armies. Thus considerable tracts of territory and the capital have been abandoned by the Rumanians, but their armies are still a potent force, and they are gradually approaching that point where it will be possible to muntion them adequately. Until they do reach that point it is only military

wisdom to keep on retiring with sufficient deliberation to avoid confusion and with sufficient speed to prevent effective use of the big guns of their opponents.

A position resting, as regards its left flank, on the Danube, near Braila or Galatz, and with its right flank on the Carpathians, seems to be a suitable one for the Rumanians to make a stand, but geographical and strategic considerations go by the board if shells and guns are not present in sufficient numbers. Meanwhile, it is not correct to think of the positions of the belligerents as "lines," for warfare on this front is "open" and operations are conducted by a series of massed columns connected with one another over wide areas of roadless country, by screens of cavalry. It is also important to remember that the Rumanian front is only one of many, and its importance depends upon whether the critic is an adherent of the "eastern" or "western" front school of strategy. Both schools must admit that the number of troops engaged is not large, but the recent developments in the situation are giving rise again to the familiar query, "Will the war be won in the east or the west?"

## LORD CRAWFORD DEALS WITH FOOD SUPPLY IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Speaking at a meeting arranged by the Women's National Land Service Corps, Lord Crawford dealt with the deficiency in the matter of British food supplies and the urgent necessity of increasing the home-grown food supply. Sir Lionel Phillips, who presided, read a letter from the Duke of Marlborough, in which he mentioned that he had himself employed on the land a large number of women drawn from all grades of society and they had shown both willingness and aptitude.

Lord Crawford said a shortage of food existed today which as time went on would become more acute. No effort should be spared to meet that danger and no time wasted in dealing with the growing difficulties. It was the duty of all to contribute whatever lay in their power—land, opportunity, or leisure—to remove from this country one of the real dangers by which they were faced. They had to organize woman-power, as well as man-power and supplement by fresh and increasing efforts the normal food production, which had seriously diminished, owing among other causes, to the extensive recruitment of agricultural labor for the war, and adverse weather conditions. Woman's labor ought to be used to the fullest possible extent.

The Land Service Corps, Lord Crawford said, had done excellent work, because it was guided and controlled by those who had a practical acquaintance with the farmers' needs and a personal and direct knowledge of country conditions. It found the right women and trained them. The bulk of the actual work performed must of necessity come from the villages themselves. The village was the agricultural unit, and many women who were ready to work could not leave their own parishes. These women required the guidance and leadership which the trained women of the Land Service Corps were well fitted to supply. The numbers who passed through the training of the corps, compared with those working in agriculture, was small, but one woman sent out well trained and well equipped became an officer who could control and help and direct scores and perhaps hundreds of other women working on the land. The training given by the corps was more than sufficient to insure that a girl or woman who went through it would secure a responsible post in agricultural life.

Mrs. Roland Wilkins, chairman of the executive committee, in appealing for money and recruits said 300,000 full-time workers had gone out of agriculture during the war and more were going, but only 60,000 women had registered themselves for work on the land, and some of these were part-timers. They wanted the younger and stronger women, between 18 and 35 years of age, to take a course of training and go on with the work until the end of the war. Older women could do much work now being done by younger women and the latter should go to the land.

Mr. R. H. Green urged drastic action in regard to the wheat supply. Lord Crawford, he held, should order so much extra corn to be sown in every part of Great Britain between now and next May. He could say to every parish that so many more acres of cereals should be grown, and it could be done. He ought to command.

Lord Crawford replied that he wished that he could command the farmers, and everybody else too, but the area of cereal crops was not maintained solely because, unfortunately, the farmer could not get the labor with which to do the work. His aim was to secure that the farmer should have adequate labor.

**COAL ECONOMY IN GERMANY**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany—With a view to economizing both coal and labor, railway timetables are to be revised throughout Germany, and the number and speed of both short and long distance trains considerably reduced. The tramway service is also to be restricted as much as possible, while illuminated advertisements are to be suppressed, and superfluous lights in shops and shop windows are to be done away with. Further, all shops throughout the Empire, with the exception of provision shops, are to close at 7 o'clock, and theaters and restaurants at 10 o'clock, except that in the case of these latter establishments an extension of from 1 to 1½ hours may be granted by the executive authorities in view of local needs.

## EDUCATION OF INCA INDIANS TASK OF PERU

Agricultural Arts Which Made  
Race Famous Have Fallen  
Into Disuse as Nation Has  
Ignored Needs of People

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—The modern traveler who visits especially the lofty table lands of South Peru, where the Indian descendants of the old Inca civilization reveal today slight signs of the life at one time existent here, finds it hard to appreciate the former greatness of these ancient people. It is somewhat distressing to realize that the Peruvian Indians who make up at present one-half of the population of this country, have retrograded in self-respecting dignity and especially in these agricultural arts for which they were at one time famous.

With the coming of the Spanish conquerors the old and careful systems of Inca civilization were neglected as these knights-errant of a new world began to plant in Peru the institutions at that time known to Spain. While it was well that modernity should be introduced into South America, it was unfortunate that these original inhabitants, with their extraordinary industry and agricultural genius, should have been halted in promoting their ancient arts.

The conditions as depicted by Prescott, the historian, both before and after the Spanish conquest, are not decidedly complimentary to the Sixteenth Century adventurers who came to this land in search of gold:

"When Pizarro obtained possession of Cuzco, he found a country well advanced in the arts of civilization; institutions under which the people lived in tranquillity and personal safety; the mountains and the uplands whitened with flocks; the valleys teeming with the fruits of husbandry; the granaries and warehouses filled to overflowing; the whole land rejoicing in its abundance; and the character of the nation softened under the influence of the mildest and most ancient form of superstition, well prepared for the reception of a higher and Christian civilization."

"But, far from introducing this, Pizarro delivered up the conquered races to his brutal soldiery; and the towns and villages were pillaged. The wretched natives were parceled out like slaves to toil for their conquerors in the mines; the flocks were scattered and destroyed; the granaries were despoiled and the beautiful contrivances for the most perfect culture of the soil were allowed to fall into decay."

The ancient Incas, while they were particularly specialists in agriculture, were not without their educational system. This system was devised with particular thought of the nobles of the Inca race, whose state of mental and moral cultivation was high above that of the Indians of lower degree. Indeed, it seemed to be considered by the old Incas that knowledge was a dangerous thing for the common people, a condition which has not been entirely absent from the ruling thought of later generations in other countries.

The members of the royal families enjoyed all the light of education which the civilization afforded, and even now the traveler will have pointed out to him the places where the Inca seminaries for instruction existed. These seminaries were presided over by a priest, or "wise man," who were the teachers of the Inca youth. It was customary for the Peruvian princes to build their palaces near the schools that they might easily visit them. The instruction in these schools for the nobles had special reference to training them for their life work, and consisted in the study of laws and government, and in the perusal of the chronicles compiled by the Inca wise men. Their own dialect, the Quichua, was especially emphasized and these Inca youth were said to have learned to speak it with purity and great elegance.

The "Quipu" was a most interesting instrument, being a "cord about two feet long, composed of different colored threads tightly twisted together, from which a quantity of smaller threads were suspended in the manner of a fringe. The threads were of different colored knots. The word 'Quipu,' indeed, signifies a knot. The colors denoted sensible objects, as for instance, white represented silver, and yellow, gold. They sometimes also stood for abstract ideas. Thus white signified peace, and red, war." The "Quipu," however, was chiefly used by the Incas in their arithmetical processes, the knots serving in place of ciphers, and combinations being made to represent any numbers required. The early Spaniards visiting Peru bear witness both to the rapidity and the accuracy of the calculations made by the Incas through the use of the quipu. It was an instrument similar in its use to the abacus of the inhabitants of the Far East.

This instrument was especially valuable to the officers in various districts having charge of the revenue and the various materials distributed among laborers. In fact, the statistics of the realm made up by the use of these mystic instruments and these skeins of many colored threads constituted the national archives. There is little doubt that this instrument served, by way of association of ideas and the strengthening of memory, as an important means educationally among these primitive people. The Inca historians especially used this means of teaching their pupils the history of their race. These means were of course inferior to anything like an alphabet, as well as being

hardly as effective as the hieroglyphics or the rude picture writing of the Aztecs, yet these instruments doubtless afforded considerable help to the literary men, if they may be so called, of the ancient empire.

The education of the Peruvian nobles also consisted in learning the traditional minstrelsy of the Indian, and he was taught in theatrical exhibitions the themes of which included both tragic and comic interest. He was also taught to consider that the beautiful Quichua dialect, which was the most comprehensive and various of the South American dialects, should be most earnestly propagated. In fact the Inca kings insisted upon the introduction of Quichua amongst every new addition of peoples in their realm.

It is notable that the Incas more than any other section of American Indians, interested themselves in the works of the more refined arts. They had some acquaintance with geography, as this was related to their own extensive empire, and they constructed maps upon which lines were raised to denote the boundaries and localities. The instruction in astronomy seems to have been less extensive than one would expect on the part of people who were known as "the children of the sun." Yet, their year was divided into twelve lunar months, each month having its proper festival, and the period of the equinoxes was determined by pillars or "gnomons" placed in the center of a circle and traversed by a diameter drawn from east to west. The period of the equinoxes especially was celebrated with public rejoicing, when the pillar or gnomon was crowned by the golden chair of the sun, and garlands were hung and flower offerings were made, while high festival was held throughout the empire.

The education of the Incas, while in many cases crude and limited in scope, was in the nature fitted to what was then considered the most feasible system for the development and conservation of a really great race of industrious and peace-loving people. Today, among the Inca descendants, these early signs of instructional progress have passed almost entirely away. The Peruvian Indian, who is particularly the arm upon which the new Republic rests for its labor and support, is given probably the least attention of any inhabitant of the country. As a rule their ignorance of modern ways and means is quite as complete as in the Sixteenth Century. The country's system of education, limited, in its efficiency at least, so largely to the cities and towns, has hardly reached the confines of the Indian's mountain home. The spirit of philanthropy is wanting on the part of those in official position who would naturally be expected to make plans for rural education and enlightenment. The educational department of the country is largely in the hands of politicians.

The education of the 2,000,000 Peruvian Indians, comes today one of the great tasks and opportunities of Peru. Three American, and English missions, which are now doing good work in the regions of Lake Titicaca and Cuzco reveal the possibilities. One longs to see some Carnegie foundation established for the thorough and systematic training of these early inhabitants of the Americas.

While other South American republics, like Chile, Argentina and Brazil, are constantly devising plans for the receiving of immigration so indispensable for the development of these states, Peru has within her own borders an indigenous population capable, if properly trained, of attempting successfully a thorough development of all her natural resources. A recent investigation made by an American educator in Peru when he examined 100 children of different ages, revealed that the Indian, from the point of view of natural endowment, is quite equal if not in advance of the mestizo or the product of the mixed races. In the line of expert husbandry, he has proved himself capable of meeting the severest handicap that nature can throw around mankind.

Education, and that of the kind suited to the Peruvian Indians' needs, is the one key which, in the writer's opinion, is now needed to unlock the abilities of the majority of Peru's inhabitants and through these abilities discover to the world the vast inherent resources of a land, which in other centuries was the garden spot of the South American continent.

**DEMAND MEN FOR ARMY**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Within the last two months the man power question has become more acute in the United Kingdom and as the war goes on exemptions from military service become less and less frequent. According to a recent circular sent to local and appeal tribunals by the local Government Board the Government has decided that, except in certain special cases, it will not be justifiable to grant exemption, on the ground of business or employment, to any man under 26 years of age who is fit for general service. If a man has not been examined by the recruiting medical board the tribunal must assume that he is fit for general service unless there is clear reason to the contrary. Further regulations have also been issued providing for the most efficient use of the skilled labor available and for the release of fit men for service by the substitution of the unfit in those occupations which they can adequately fill.

**SHIP YARDS DISMISS WORKMEN**

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland  
THE HAGUE, Holland—Various large machinery works and shipbuilding yards at Rotterdam have dismissed a great number of workmen, of whom one-third are skilled laborers, as Dutch yards are forbidden to undertake repairs for Norwegian ships. It will be recalled that Germany has threatened to "black-out" any yard that repairs Norwegian ships.

## AUSTRALIA'S INQUIRY INTO PACIFIC TRADE

Object Is to See if Government  
Should Take Action to In-  
crease Australian and British  
Control of Copra Trade

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

SYDNEY, Australia—The Australian Interstate Commission recently began an inquiry into British and Australian trade in the South Pacific. The Chief Commissioner explained that the present inquiry into the position of the South Pacific trade with Australia and other parts of the Empire took place as the result of a request from the Executive Government to the commission to furnish a report as to whether it was desirable that special Government action be taken with a view to increasing the Australian and British control of the copra trade, and to propose measures likely to lead to the desired result. The administration, excluding foreign administration, of the South Pacific, viewed broadly, showed the present distribution of administrative control:

(a) Late German New Guinea (New Britain, New Ireland, the Admiralty Islands, etc.) together with the Northern Solomon Islands of Buka and Bougainville, are at present under the military administration of the Commonwealth.

(b) The island of Nauru, situated about 30 miles south of the equator, has been temporarily brought under the civil administration of the High Commissioner at Suva.

(c) The British Solomon Islands form a protectorate under the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner.

(d) Late German Samoa is at present under the military occupation of New Zealand.

(e) The Gilbert, Ellice, and Union groups, including Ocean Island, Fanning, Washington, and Christmas islands, have been formed into a separate imperial colony, but continue, for the time being, under the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner.

(f) The Colony of Fiji is under an imperial Governor, with whose office is combined that of High Commissioner for the Imperial Pacific possessions. The ordinances of Fiji do not apply to the scattered groups under the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner. The great distances combined with inadequate communication render extremely difficult the task of central administration from Suva, which is far removed from the trade center of the Pacific. It is stated that before the war dispatches from Ocean Island were often received by Downing Street, via the Trans-Siberian Railway, before copies posted simultaneously had reached Suva.

(g) Tonga is a British protectorate, and is represented by an agent, who is also responsible to the High Commissioner at Suva.

(h) The Cook Group, and also the Kermadec Islands, are under the civil administration of New Zealand.

(i) Lord Howe Island is a part of New South Wales, and Norfolk Island is administered as a territory of the Commonwealth respectively.

(j) A number of small groups and islands such as the Phoenix, Santa Cruz, Banks, etc., are nominally under the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner of the Western Pacific.

(k) The New Hebrides are administered by the Anglo-French Condominium.

(l) North of the equator there are the Marianne, Caroline, and Marshall islands, which are in the occupation of the military or naval forces of our Japanese ally.

(m) The important islands of New Caledonia and Tahiti, and some other islands belong to the French. The commission was not concerned with any question of readjustment of the administrative affairs of islands under British control, a readjustment which could only be undertaken by the Imperial Government in connection with the settlement of terms of peace, in regard to which it was known that the Commonwealth Government would be consulted, but as far as the trade of the islands was concerned, it would be the duty of the commission to consider all the British territories mentioned in relation to the whole question of British and German trade.

## M. HERVE SEEKS ACTION, NOT WORDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France—While Germany surrounds Bucharest, the Government and the Chamber in France have begun the fifth day of their deliberations in secret committee, said Gustave Herve in a recent issue of his paper La Victoire. The article, which has suffered much at the hands of the censor, is but a sample of the impatience with which Gustave Herve and many others in Paris have watched the development of affairs in the Balkans. "One wonders how long this overwhelming torrent of words is going to last," he continues. "Outside the Palais Bourbon people look at each other anxiously. Every night one thinks 'another day gone by and nothing has been done.' And then comparisons are drawn. We think of how promptly the English made their fresh naval appointments and decreed the nationalization of the mines in Wales. More especially are comparisons drawn with the Germans who in even less time replaced Falkenhayn by Hindenburg, just as they replaced Molke by Falkenhayn, and who at the present time, while engaged in crushing Rumania, find time to prepare and decree their civilian mobilization. Lo-

our parliamentarians really think that this comparison can be made to our advantage? I do not know whether in Parliament our deputies and our Cabinet ministers realize that everybody in France, regardless of party, is tired of words and of oratorical gymnastics; that at a time like this when the Germans have Rumania by the throat, torrents of eloquence are simply more than we can stand. What we demand are actions! Energy, authority, power of decision, we look for them in vain. The misery and the shame which our poor Rumanian allies are called upon to suffer, and which we feel as much as if it were inflicted upon ourselves, brings back to our minds the agony which we endured at the end of August, 1914, when the trains crammed with fugitives reached the gare du Nord and poured thousands of women and children into the streets of Paris. We do not wish to see such a spectacle recur.

"We do not want to see the heavy servitude, which for the last 28 months our Belgian brothers and our invaded provinces have been enduring, descend on more French departments when, in the spring of 1917, with the immense fresh resources which the mobilization of the civilian population will give them, the Germans once more deliver their furious attacks on us as they did in August, 1914, or February, 1915, at Verdun. Speeches are worse than useless. Action and results are what we must have. If the Government and Parliament do not understand that the time for supreme measures of public safety has come, then it is perfectly easy to see what awaits us. (Blank.) Organization to the hilt is what at this hour is demanded by those who have the safety of the country and of the Republic at heart."

## MONTANA FACES BIG PROBLEMS IN HER FINANCES

Rapid Development Calls for  
Large Expenditure and Con-  
stitution Sets Limit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

GREAT FALLS, Mont.—The Legislature of Montana will meet at Helena under practically the same political conditions that existed last year. That is to say, the executive power and the lower branch will be in Democratic hands, while the Senate will be controlled by the Republicans, although that party is more firmly seated in power than last year, when its margin of control was narrow.

There will be a number of weighty problems for the Legislature to solve at the coming session. Some of them arise from the rapid development of the State in economic ways. These lead to a call for the expenditure of more money, and as the Constitution of Montana limits the power of the State in levying taxes and forbids it to increase its public debt by the issuance of bonds, the subject of taxes and revenue is going to be the most important matter to be considered, and the biggest problem will be that of taking measures to fill the gap in the State treasury that will ensue when prohibition goes into effect two years hence. This, it is estimated, will be about a third of a million dollars.

Then there are the State educational institutions, which will ask larger appropriations than in the past. Many advocate the setting aside of a specific State tax for their support, thus removing them from politics. Montana is trying out a new experiment in higher education, the chancellor system of consolidation of the various State educational institutions under one head and management, while avoiding physical consolidation, maintaining the several schools in different parts of the State as departments of one State institution.

## UNIVERSITY MUSEUM GETS CHINESE VASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Through funds contributed for the purpose, the University Museum has been able to make two important purchases of Chinese vases and figures and a number of Greek vases of the Etruscan period. All are considered of unusual value. All but one of the Chinese specimens are of the polychrome period and range from 1000 years old down to the seventeenth century.

These purchases, together with other gifts presented during the year are valued at \$300,000, and in addition the museum has received from the Chinese, Amazon, East India, Egyptian, Central American and other expeditions collections which are moderately estimated to be worth at least \$200,000. Many from Egypt have not as yet been received, and they will swell the intrinsic value of the year's work.

Provision is made in the will of Eckley B. Cox, Jr., for sufficient money to carry on the Egyptian section, but not enough to make up for his annual contributions. In consequence, the executive committee has decided to try to raise a fund of \$3,500,000 of which \$500,000 is to be expended on a new extension. It is planned to use \$2,000,000 of the fund as an endowment, while the remaining \$1,500,000 will be set aside for new purchases.

## OIL WELL GOES INTO GREAT VEIN OF COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—Two corporations, whose joint capital exceeds \$1,250,000 are engaged in the development of the great oil and gas field

## Cross Toilet Bag

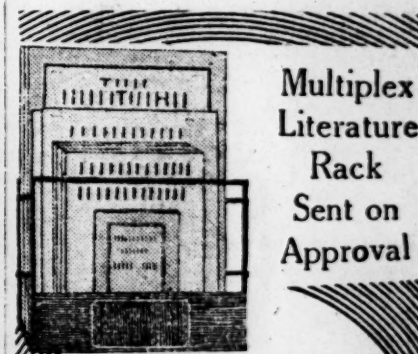


A travelling bag, "Victoria" design, for women, black morocco leather, moire silk lining, white celluloid fittings: hair brush, comb, clothes brush, tooth and nail brush holder, buffer, boxes for soap and tooth powder, mirror, nail file, scissors and button hook, gilt mountings, 14-inch base, \$31.00. 16-inch base, \$33.00. This bag has the advantage of being very flat as well as capacious. Gold plated monogram made to order as shown, \$3.50.

Special Telephone and Mail Order Service  
"Quality for Quality—  
Lowest Prices—Always"

## Mark Cross Company

World's Greatest Leather Stores  
145 Tremont Street, Boston  
Bldg. Temple Pl. and West St.  
404 Fifth Ave., 235 Broadway, New York  
89 Regent Street, London  
Dealers Throughout the World



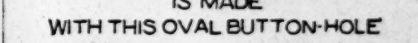
This rack is being widely used for literature distribution. Strong steel construction, finished in dull black. Very attractive. Weighs but 14 ounces. Is 9 1/2" high. Opening at top, 3 1/4" x 10 1/2". Costs but 60 cents and can be used where ordinary literature racks are objectionable. Send for Rack on Approval. We will gladly forward your Committee Chairman a Multiplex Literature Rack for inspection by the committee. WRITE TODAY for rack and quotation. There'll be no charge whatsoever.

MULTIPLY DISPLAY  
FUTURE CO.  
215 N. 1st St.  
St. Louis, Mo.



## PLATTSBURG

IS MADE  
WITH THIS OVAL BUTTON-HOLE  
IT'S AN EXCLUSIVE FEATURE OF



Wise Bees Save Honey—Wise Folks Save Money

Interest Begins Jan. 10

Interest Begins Jan. 10

No man is prudent of his time who is not prudent with his money.

Send for Circular, A Savings Bank Account by Mail

HOME SAVINGS BANK

(INCORPORATED 1860)

75 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Wise Bees Save Honey—Wise Folks Save Money

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No man is prudent of his time who is not prudent with his money.



Hudson Seal Coats with all the ultra stylish lines and fashion demanded in a gown or suit.



Drawn from Hudson Seal Coat shown by Chandler & Co.

Established 1817

**Chandler & Co.**

Tremont St. Near West

*Recommended for Selection*

Because there is a wide choice of models—because, through specializing there are better qualities, better workmanship, better styles in

## New Hudson Seal Coats

Further, every coat was made by furriers who specialize in Hudson Seal—mostly from skins secured at low prices early in the year. Chandler & Co. recommend the inspection of the coats on sale Monday—examine the quality, workmanship, finish, linings, style.

Unless a fur coat has *Quality and Style*—price means little. The coats in this sale are moderately priced and remarkable values because of the high standard of quality and style. Compare the Hudson Seal Coats shown by Chandler & Co. at about 125.00 to 225.00 with those offered elsewhere at higher prices.

### Some Show 25% to 35% Saving

#### Hudson Seal Coats

Skunk Trimmed

Finely matched skins in several unusually graceful models, all with full, flare skirts. The deep, skunk trimmings are noteworthy features in coats at such moderate prices. Special 125.00 to 175.00.

#### Hudson Seal Coats

Skunk Border

Beautiful coats with rich collars and cuffs of skunk, others with wide skunk borders also. Models in the straight effects, semi-fitted models and full, flaring styles. Special 225.00 to 275.00.

#### Hudson Seal Coats

Plain, Flare

Coats with all the style and grace of fashionable garments of cloth or silk. Models simple but extremely smart, semi-fitted or loosely cut, all with full skirts. Special prices 95.00 to 145.00.

#### Hudson Seal Coats

Expensive Models

Models from the best makers, often from the famous Paris designers. Skins the finest obtainable, the best matched, best dyed, best quality, yet the prices show decided savings. Rich trimmings of skunk, fox and other furs. Special prices 300.00 to 450.00.

#### Raccoon Coats

Natural Skins

Models cut with extra fullness, skins of selected weights. Nearly all are made from skins purchased at low prices last spring. As a result, the coats are of a quality which could not be approached at like prices if bought now. Special prices 125.00 to 145.00.

### Fashionable Muffs and Scarfs

#### Hudson Seal

Natural Raccoon

Muffs in the finer qualities of this stylish fur, in the newest shapes, at 12.50 to 25.00. Fashionable mantles at 40.00 to 75.00. One of the most becoming of all inexpensive furs. Lustrous qualities in muffs at 10.50, 14.50 to 25.00; in scarfs at 12.50 to 15.00.

#### Stylish Skunk

Fox Furs

The kinds shown by exclusive furriers who specialize in style, made in the better way. Muffs at 19.50 to 35.00. Scarfs 16.50 to 75.00. Fascinating in their brilliant lustre. Stylish black fox, red fox, and red fox. Muffs at 19.50 to 45.00. Scarfs at 19.50 to 40.00.



Drawn from Hudson Seal Coat shown by Chandler & Co.

## The January Clearance Sale Continues the Entire Month in All Departments

The goods itemized are all on sale as this advertisement goes to press. Should any be sold when called for Chandler & Co. will endeavor to supply like values.

#### Women's Suits

Originally Price	Now
1 Green Broadcloth Suit.....	39.50
1 Burgundy Suit.....	45.00
1 Brown Cloth Suit.....	45.00
1 Blue Cloth Suit.....	45.00
1 Navy Velour Suit.....	45.00
1 Green Velour Suit.....	45.00
1 Navy Dress Suit.....	45.00
1 Burgundy Suit.....	45.00
1 Rose Home spun Suit.....	45.00
1 Navy Broadcloth Suit.....	45.00
1 Brown Broadcloth Suit.....	45.00
1 Cheviot Tailored Suits.....	45.00
1 Velour Suits.....	45.00
1 Sport Suits.....	45.00
1 Velvet Suits.....	45.00
1 Wistaria Suit.....	45.00
1 Dark Blue Velvet Suit.....	45.00

#### Robes—Tunics

21 Metal Emb. Tunics, up to.....	19.50
21 Stungled, Banded Robes.....	19.50
21 Stungled Tunics.....	19.50
21 Robes Patterns and Tunics.....	19.50
1 One Stungled Tunic.....	19.50
2 Black Stungled Tunics.....	19.50
2 Velour Suits, semi-made.....	19.50
2 Georgette Crepe Tunics.....	19.50
2 Net Tunics, stungled.....	19.50
1 White Stungled Tunic.....	19.50
1 Black Stungled Tunic.....	19.50

#### Knit Goods—Sweaters

8 Brushed Wool Sweaters.....	10.50
40 Glove Silk Vests, large.....	1.75
37 Silk Sweaters.....	2.25
82 Glove Silk Bloomers.....	2.25
102 Glove Silk Bloomers.....	2.25
11 Pile Wool Sweaters.....	12.50
3 Wool and Fibre Sweaters.....	12.50
12 Pile Wool Sweaters.....	11.50

#### Underwear

3 Satin Nightgowns.....	8.50
250 Bathing Nightgowns.....	1.85
1 Crepe de Chine Gown.....	3.15
5 Crepe de Chine Gowns.....	3.00
10 Satin Camisoles.....	1.50
20 White Skirts, lace trimmed.....	1.50
5 Satin Camisoles.....	1.50
4 Flannel Nightgowns.....	2.85
15 Crepe de Chine Gowns.....	2.25
6 French Combinations.....	5.00
120 Drawers.....	1.00
300 Nightgowns.....	1.00 and 1.15

### NEW Demi-Season HATS

Just when a new hat is most welcome comes a display of advance spring models on Monday. Included are:

Satin Antique Hats	Turban—Tricornes
Lace with Velvet Hats	Mushrooms—Pokes
Ribbon Hats	Saltires, straight, flaring
Satin with Crepe Hats	Dinner or Danse Hats
Satin with Liscere Hats	Cloche Hats, flower trimmed

The present large discounts in millinery materials make possible very moderate prices—many are 10.00, 15.00 to 25.00.

#### Coats—Wraps

Originally Price	Now
1 Misses' Green Coat.....	22.50
2 Fur Trimmed Coats.....	25.00
1 Burgundy Coat.....	25.00
1 Caravel Trimmed Coat.....	25.00
1 Bolivia Coat.....	25.00
1 Chartruse, Juvetyn Coat.....	25.00
1 Purple Bolivia Coat.....	25.00
1 Navy Velour Coat.....	25.00
1 Velvet Evening Coat.....	25.00
1 Satin Evening Wrap.....	25.00
1 Broadcloth Evening Wrap.....	25.00
1 Purple Satin Wrap.....	25.00
1 Checked, Hainsworth, cloak.....	25.00
1 Raccoon Collar Coat.....	25.00
1 Brown Broadcloth Suit.....	25.00
1 Velour Coats.....	25.00

#### Colored Silks

20 yds. Purple Moire Velour.....	1.50
10 Patterns, blue satin.....	1.50
10 Patterns, green satin.....	1.50
40 yds. Natural Chiffon Pongee.....	3.00
28 yds. Natural Shantung Pongee.....	3.00
1 Robe Pattern, emb. pouge.....	1.50
1 Patterns Cap, crepe de chine.....	1.50
15 yds. Silver Tinsel Cloth.....	5.00
9 yds. Turquoise Charmeuse.....	3.95
75 yds. Nov. Imp. Velvet.....	3.50
55 yds. Mole Striped Chiff. Velvet.....	3.95
10 Patterns, broad velvet.....	3.50
6 Patterns, silk satin.....	12.00
10 Patterns, blue satin.....	12.00
6 Patterns, blue musy yellow.....	12.00
15 yds. Geranium Silk Plush.....	1.50
1 Patterns, novelty Georgette.....	1.50
1 Suit Pattern, Oxford Silk.....	30.00
55 yds. Olive Green Nov. Moire.....	4.50
1 Patterns, wool goods.....	1.50
7 Patterns, wool goods.....	10.00

#### Black Silks

35 yds. English Velvet.....	1.50
62 yds. Hairline Striped Velvet.....	2.00
20 yds. Chiffon Dress Velvet.....	3.00
31 yds. Dress Taffeta.....	2.50
24 yds. Corduroy.....	2.00

#### Silk Hosiery

250 Pair Silk, irregular.....	1.00 to 1.25
82 Pair Hand Checked.....	1.85
8 Pair Black, white emb.....	3.50
105 Pair Silk Hosiery.....	3.50
121 Pair Black, white and.....	1.50
121 Pair Drop Stitch and checked.....	1.00

#### Misses' Dresses

Originally Price	Now
15 Taffeta Evening Dresses.....	25.00
10 Taffeta Evening Dresses.....	19.50
20 Serge Dresses.....	19.50
7 Charmeuse Dresses, silk emb.....	25.00
3 Charmeuse Dresses.....	19.50
10 Taffeta Evening Dresses.....	25.00
6 Georgette and Satin.....	30.00
3 Velvet and Taffeta.....	25.00
6 Net Evening Dresses.....	25.00
2 Taffeta Evening Dresses.....	25.00
2 Silver Emb. Taffeta.....	38.00
6 Taffeta and Georgette.....	38.00
3 Serge Dresses, silver trim.....	35.00
5 Velour Coats.....	35.00

#### Misses' Suits

Originally Price	Now
7 Navy Velour Suits.....	25.00
15 Velour Suits.....	19.50
12 Lace, chiffon trim.....	19.50
15 Georgette Crepe.....	19.50
42 Georgette Crepe.....	19.50
15 Lace, ribb. tucking.....	19.50
20 Velour Suits, fur trim.....	25.00
4 Burgundy Velour Suits.....	25.00
23 Velour and Broadcloth Suits.....	19.50
21 Striped Velour Suits.....	25.00
23 Velour Suits.....	25.00
2 Velvet Suits.....	25.00
1 Green Velour Suit.....	25.00
2 Jersey Suits.....	25.00
2 Velour Suits, fur collar.....	25.00

#### Waists—Blouses

Originally Price	Now
25 Georgette, lace, odd sizes.....	3.75
30 Georgette, silk.....	3.75
12 Lace, chiffon trim.....	3.75
15 Georgette Crepe.....	3.75
42 Georgette Crepe.....	3.75
15 Lace, ribb. tucking.....	3.75
20 Velour Suits, fur trim.....	25.00
4 Burgundy Velour Suits.....	25.00
23 Velour and Broadcloth Suits.....	19.50
21 Striped Velour Suits.....	25.00
23 Velour Suits.....	25.00
2 Velvet Suits.....	25.00
1 Green Velour Suit.....	25.00
2 Jersey Suits.....	25.00
2 Velour Suits, fur collar.....	25.00

#### Women's Dresses

Originally Price	Now
7 Serge Dresses.....	19.50
30 Georgette, silk.....	19.50
12 Lace, chiffon trim.....	19.50
15 Georgette Crepe.....	19.50
42 Georgette Crepe.....	19.50
15 Lace, ribb. tucking.....	19.50
20 Velour Suits, fur trim.....	25.00
4 Burgundy Velour Suits.....	25.00
23 Velour and Broadcloth Suits.....	19.50
21 Striped Velour Suits.....	25.00
23 Velour Suits.....	25.00
2 Velvet Suits.....	25.00
1 Green Velour Suit.....	25.00
2 Jersey Suits.....	25.00
2 Velour Suits, fur collar.....	25.00

#### Women's Dresses

Originally Price	Now
11 House Dresses, as are.....	19.50 to 25.00
10 Afternoon Gowns, extra size.....	45.00
20 Serge Dresses, extra size.....	39.50
8 Street Dresses, extra size.....	39.50
11 Street Dresses, extra size.....	39.50

#### Women's Dresses

Originally Price	Now
14 Silk Dresses.....	16.75
3 Satin Dresses.....	16.50
20 Serge Dresses.....	16.75
12 Serge Dresses, up to.....	19.50
10 Serge Dresses.....	16.75

#### Women's Dresses

Originally Price	Now
4 Tailored Serge Skirts.....	3.95
1 Black Chiffon Cloth Skirt.....	8.75
10 Black Satin Skirts.....	7.50
4 Tailored Serge Skirts.....	7.50

#### Women's Dresses

Originally Price	Now
4 yds. White Gabon.....	1.95
1014 yds. Bern Net Flouncing.....	4.00
34 yds. White Net, silver dot.....	5.65
83 yds. Real Point Applique.....	16.50
34 yds. Copper Metal Trim.....	1.50
41 yds. White Insertion.....	3.00
1014 yds. Emb. Chiffon Flouncing.....	3.00
62 yds. Real Irish All-Over.....	29.00
10 yds. White Silk Tissue Net.....	1.75
92 yds. Flirt Insertion.....	2.00
15 yds. Metal Braid.....	2.00
64 yds. Blue Chiffon Lace Ins.....	1.00
34 yds. Net, Medallion Trim.....	7.50
5 yds. Real Tropicana Trim.....	10.50

#### Women's Dresses

Originally Price	Now
15 Pongelle Silk Collars.....	1.00
1 Old Piece, mostly emb.....	1.00
42 Emb. Georgette Collars.....	1.00
12 Hand Emb. Velle Collars.....	50
31 Georgette Collars, hand emb.....	50
25 Georgette Dress Sets.....	95
30 Georgette Collars, lace ins.....	1.70
4 Emb. Net Collars.....	2.00

#### Women's Dresses

Originally Price	Now
10 Crepe de Chine Negligees.....	9.75
5 Albatross Negligees.....	7.95
4 Society Satin House Coats.....	18.50

#### Women's Dresses

Originally Price	Now
Chandler & Co. Special Corsets—Pink or white broche. Models for all figures.....	1.85
Special at	

#### Women's Dresses

Originally Price	Now
75 yds. Women's Sport Gaudies.....	2.00
200 yds. Women's Washable Cape.....	1.50
162 yds. Women's French Glove.....	1.65
145 yds. Women's French Kid.....	1.50
clasp Women's French Kid.....	1.50

#### Women's Dresses

Originally Price	Now
1 Wash Satin Petticoat.....	18.50
1 Wash Satin Petticoat.....	18.50
1 Racy House Petticoat.....	16.50
175 Taffeta and Silk Jersey Top Pet.....	3.95
thirties, wide bouce, best shades, Special	

#### Women's Dresses

Originally Price	Now
21 yds. Imp. Cretonne, 50 in.....	1.50
25 yds. Jasper Damask.....	3.00
60 yds. English Cretonne.....	85
22 yds. Green Armure, Imp.....	4.00
25 yds. Wool Tapestry, 50 in.....	3.25
32 yds. Oriental Tapestry.....	2.50
425 yds. Imp. Cretonne, 21 in.....	69.75
23 yds. Upholstery Serge.....	2.50
35 yds. Eng. Cotton Taffeta.....	2.50
4 yds. Imp. Wool Tapestry.....	4.00
27 yds. All-Wool Tapestry.....	4.00
50 yds. Hand Blocked Linen.....	5.00
7 yds. Foudre Damask, two-tone.....	6.00
31 yds. Foudre Satin Damask.....	2.50
32 yds. Shadow Print Cretonne.....	1.25
61 Short Lengths Upholstery Fabrics, most all 50 inches wide.....	5.00 and 8.00
1 yd. to 3 yds.....	5.00 and 8.00

#### Women's Dresses

Originally Price	Now
110 yds. Scrim, novelty patterns.....	2.00 and 2.25
190 yds. Scrim and Marquisette.....	2.75 to 3.25
98 yds. Novelty Nets and Scrim.....	2.85
13 yds. Lacet Arabian Lace.....	4.75
3 yds. Lacet Lace Curtains.....	9.50

#### Women's Dresses

Originally Price	Now
14 Sheffield Sandwich Plates.....	3.95
10 Sheffield Bon-Bon Dishes.....	2.25
6 Sheffield Cake Baskets.....	4.25
6 Sheffield China Platters.....	7.25 and 12.00
2 Sheffield Trivets, grape pattern.....	8.50
9 Sheffield Entree Dishes.....	4.50 and 7.25

#### Women's Dresses

Originally Price	Now
1 Guenpe, 6.75x3.....	37.50
3 Chinese Rugs.....	25.00
1 Indo-Chinese, 14.10x8.0.....	315.00
6 Scotch Rug, 12x15.....	40.00
1 India Carpet, 11.10x9.1.....	145.00
1 Shawl Rug, 9x12.....	12.50
1 Shirvan (patched).....	22.00
2 Handmade.....	20.00
4 Shirvans and Noelle.....	100.00
3 Scotch Rugs, 9x12.....	28.50
2 Imported Carpet Samples.....	8.00
1 Plain Carpet Sample.....	6.50
5 Sample Strips.....	1.75







## Home-Building Blocked by High Prices, It Is Charged at Hearing on Webb Bill, Which Is Intended to Promote Trade

## FARMERS LEAGUE PLANS CHANGES IN NO. DAKOTA

Consolidations which probably will be recommended are a combination of the State Board of Regents, having supervision of the educational institutions, and the State Board of Control, which oversees penal and charitable establishments; the combination of one head of the State's three public libraries—general, reference and law—and the possible inclusion of the State Historical Library; the abolition of the present Tax Commission and the substitution of a commissioner with a deputy attorney-general as assistant; the abolition of the Livestock Board and the creation of a similar bureau in the office of the State Commissioner of Agriculture. The cost of these proposed changes is estimated that for a period of \$75,000 to \$100,000 per annum could be saved the State by adopting these proposed changes.

PAPER AND RAGS  
CAMPAIGN TO  
RAISE A FUND

## VILLA TROOPS MEET DEFEAT AT JIMINEZ

**MILITARY TRAINING OPPOSED**  
SACRAMENTO, Cal. — A report which said "it would be inadvisable to institute military training in the high schools" has been adopted by the Los Angeles City Board of Education, says the Union. The vote was four for and three against.

"It has been proved in many cities that central purchasing, testing, and checking will make reductions of from 10 to 50 per cent in expenditure and Newton could have saved for all departments about \$20,000 in the last year. This system naturally implies

**FLOUR UP 50 CENTS**  
Reflecting the sharp advance in the price of wheat since the beginning of the week, the retail price of flour has been advanced 50 cents a barrel. Best grades of flour are now quoted at 1.25 to \$11.75

Pure white, 22x22.

Justice Thomas, who wrote the decision, which was concurred in by Justices Appleton, Carr, Mills, and Rich, says: "The fault of the appellant's argument is that the Legislature has, in distributing powers, enabled the board of Aldermen to determine its officers and employees shall not be

size only.

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**HONOLULU, SUVA, NEW ZEALAND**  
 The Palatal Passenger Steamers  
**R.M.S. "Magara" R.M.S. "Makura"**  
 (30,000 tons) (15,000 tons)  
 Sail from Vancouver, B. C.  
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[illegible]



## ROAD PROPOSED TO LINK BOSTON WITH THE NORTH

Bill for State Highway, Through Somerville Would Provide for Much Demanded Wide Traffic Thoroughfare in That City

An appropriation of \$1,220,000 for a new highway from Broadway Park in Somerville to the Cambridge-Somerville line at or near Columbia Street in Cambridge, is the object of a bill filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, yesterday, by a joint board consisting of the Massachusetts Highway Commission and the Metropolitan Park Commission. The measure was filed in connection with a special report of the joint board on a resolve of the Legislature of 1916, which provided that an investigation into the needs of such a street be reported upon by the two commissions acting jointly.

Of the \$1,220,000, \$550,000 is for the purchasing of land and the remainder for construction. The Commonwealth is to pay for the road, with a special loan, under the provisions of the measure, and the maintenance, including lighting, policing and cleaning, is to be done by the cities in which it is located. The bulk of the maintenance would fall upon Somerville as only a short distance would be in Cambridge, the report states.

According to the plans, the highway would accommodate all classes of traffic and in short would be a broad city street of not more than 80 and not less than 100 feet in width.

In its report the joint board of which William D. Schler, chairman of the highway commission, is chairman, says:

"Broadway Park in Somerville is bounded by Broadway and Mystic Avenues, both main highways to Boston from Charlestown, and by roads of Middlesex Fells Parkway of the Metropolitan Park system, over which, also, Revere Beach Parkway and Mystic Parkway travel passes on its way to and from Boston. Close by is Middlesex Avenue, a main teaming route north to the cities and towns beyond the Mystic River.

"Columbia Street of Cambridge, which, starting from the Somerville line a little over a mile from Broadway Park, runs to Massachusetts Avenue, which by Harvard Bridge over the Charles River gives the only direct communication with Boston west of the crowded downtown business section and with cities beyond the Charles River west and south of Boston.

"Columbia Street and other nearby parallel streets give reasonable ample and direct highway accommodation for the present travel north from Harvard Bridge as far as the Cambridge-Somerville line. From this point as far as Broadway Park there are no adequate or direct main highways, and all travel must find and make use of secondary local streets, which, because of indirectness, dangerous grades and obstructed views of intersecting main highways are inadequate and dangerous."

In the section between the Somerville-Cambridge line, the report states, for almost yearly petitions to the Legislature for relief, and one time the Legislature authorized an expenditure for such a parkway, but it was vetoed because of the already large expenditures of the Metropolitan Park system. "In 1909," the report says, "the Metropolitan Improvement Commission, a special commission appointed under authority of the Legislature, reported upon and urged the building of a main highway between Harvard Bridge and Wellington Street."

"In 1911," the report continues, "the joint board on Metropolitan Improvements, consisting of the Railroad Commission, Boston Transit Commission, Harbor and Land Commission and Metropolitan Park Commission, to whom the previous report of the Metropolitan Improvement Commission had been referred, also reported and recommended plans for such a main radial highway upon practically the same lines now indicated."

The joint board asks that it be continued for the purpose of planning, acquiring land for and constructing of the proposed highway.

### WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

Activities are planned for the coming week by the Women's City Club. Prof. Robert M. Yerkes will address the members on Monday evening in Pilgrim Hall, and Tuesday evening is to be Women's City Club night at the Copley Theater. A club luncheon and conference on the "Most Recent Developments in Civic Work in Boston" will be held at the clubhouse Tuesday noon. Among those to speak are Edward Hartman, Miss Ethel Ward Doughty, Ralph Thompson, Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Roy Cushman, Miss Marian C. Nichols, and Mrs. George W. Perkins. On Saturday, Jan. 13, President Mary E. Woolley of Mt. Holyoke College will be the guest of honor at a club luncheon. She will speak on "Truth to the Fact." On Saturday afternoon Henry Turner Bailey lectures on "Art as a Personal Matter."

### BELGIAN DEPORTATION PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A mass meeting to protest against the deportation of Belgians will be held in the Academy of Music on Sunday afternoon. Over 100 men who are most prominent in the business, social and official life of the city have signified their willingness to serve as vice-presidents and as a committee to arrange for the meeting. Speakers already announced are James M. Beck, former Assistant United States District Attorney; Walter G. Smith, Miss Agnes Reppel and former Judge George Gray of Delaware.

## CONFERENCES OF FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

January and February Meetings Are to Take Up a Wide Range of Subjects

Varied conferences, under the auspices of committees and departments of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, have been planned for January and February. By invitation of the Brightelmstone Club a State legislative conference will be held at 541 Cambridge street, Allston, next Tuesday afternoon, at which Loring P. Young will speak on the topic, "Does the Legislature Welcome the Help of Club Women?" The need of a permanent immigration commission for Massachusetts will be discussed by Guy A. Ham.

By invitation of the Salem Woman's Club a home economics conference will be held in Ames Memorial Hall, Salem, next Wednesday afternoon, on the subject "Ways of Meeting the Present High Cost of Living."

At a joint meeting of the home economics department of the Federation and the New England Home Economics Association, to be held at the Boston Public Library, Jan. 17, at 4 p. m. Miss Winifred S. Gibbs of Columbia University will speak on "The Visiting Housekeeper." This will be the first in a series of "Talks to Homemakers" to be given at the library.

By invitation of the Worcester Woman's Club a joint conference of the departments of education and literature and library extension will be held in Worcester next Thursday afternoon. Brief addresses on "Americanization" will be given by Dr. Mary A. Wilcox of Boston and Mrs. Ira D. Hasbrouck of Rhode Island. Mrs. Hasbrouck is a promoter of the Little Mother leagues in the small mill villages and larger towns of Rhode Island.

Mrs. True Worthy White will speak on "American Literature," and Edwin Markham, poet, will give readings with interspersed comments on education and poetry. Educational films will be shown. Preceding the conference, delegates who arrive in the morning will have opportunity to visit the educational exhibit at Clark University, the exhibit of Americana and early Spanish books at the American Antiquarian Library, and the classes at the trade schools for girls and boys.

The next regular meeting of the education committee will be held at the Technical High School in Newton, Feb. 7. Luncheon will be served by the pupils. By invitation of the West Acton Woman's Club the Industrial and Social Conditions Department will hold a conference at the Baptist Church, West Acton, Monday afternoon, Jan. 22. Miss Geraldine Gordon, head worker at Denison House, and Mrs. Mary Thompson, textile worker of Ludlow, will speak on the "Eight Hour Law for Women."

The Civics Department will hold its Second District conference in the East Saugus Methodist Church Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 30, by invitation of the Riverside Club of Saugus.

The literature and library extension department desires to call attention to the fact that clubs wishing information on library extension may send their inquiries directly to Mrs. Hiram W. Fisher, 4 Beverly Street, Melrose; and questions in regard to plays and pageants suitable for presentation by women's clubs and inquiries as to coaches, royalties, etc., may be sent to Mrs. Frank B. Sanborn, 3 Buena Vista Park, Cambridge.

The midwinter meeting of the state federation is to be held in the Congregational Church, Wakefield, Wednesday, Feb. 7, by invitation of the Kosmos Club of Wakefield. At the morning session legislative bills recommended for the endorsement of the federation will be presented, and in the afternoon Mrs. Florence Kelley will speak on "The Eight-Hour Law."

## SOUTHERN CAPITAL BACKS BIG STOCK RANCH IN GEORGIA

ATLANTA, Ga.—The establishment of an extensive cattle and sheep ranch in Georgia is now assured. The enterprise is being undertaken by the Georgia Land & Livestock Company of Savannah, and it will utilize 125,000 acres of land in McIntosh and Liberty counties, Georgia. The tract has been fenced, and the company expects to head 20,000 head of cattle and 10,000 head of sheep. It has 20 miles of deep-water front, including a natural harbor (on the Atlantic coast) with a depth exceeding 20 feet at mean low water. On the property it is estimated there are 500,000,000 feet of standing timber.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway traverses the land north and south, while the Georgia Coast & Piedmont Railway extends east and west, there being nine stations for these railroads. A 2000-acre farm is now being planned to grow ensilage to feed stock during four months of the year, and 100 silos will be built to store this cattle food. The land is said to be especially adapted for grazing live stock and for growing sea-island cotton, short-staple cotton, corn, oats and vegetables.

Well-known Southern capitalists form this company, of which J. R. Paschall of Richmond, Va., is president. Messrs E. M. Thorpe of townsend, Ga.; M. P. Burwell of Warrenton, N. C., and C. C. Reed of Richmond, Va., are the vice-presidents. The directors are: H. C. Stuart, Governor of Virginia, Richmond; B. N. Duke of New York and Durham, N. C.; Warner Moore, T. S. Winston, C. B. Boice, James C. Estes, N. M. Carrington, C. C. Reed and J. R. Paschall, all of Richmond; E. M. Thorpe of Townsend, M. P. Burwell, R. P. Boyd and V. F. Ward, all of Warrenton, N. C.

## SALARY PLAN SPLITS NEW YORK REPUBLICANS

Proposal to Pay Chairman of the State Committee Pleases Governor Whitman, but Is Opposed by Other Party Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. ALBANY, N. Y.—Whether the Republican Party of New York State shall have a salaried chairman of the State committee or continue the old plan of electing a man willing to give up his time to the work promises to be a lively question among party leaders during the early part of the year. Frederick C. Tanner, who succeeded William Barnes in the office, says he will quit in January, and since he made known his desire to be relieved of the chairmanship duties Governor Whitman has endeavored to induce several well-known members of the party to accept the job, but in every instance has failed. Because of these failures and the growing need for a man of ability to devote his whole time to the place, the Governor then turned to the idea of making the post a salaried one.

Chairman Tanner, William Barnes and other leaders immediately proclaimed their opposition to the change, on the ground that it would be placing the management of the party on a commercial basis, and would be unpopular with the rank and file. But Governor Whitman, it is said, will insist that the chairman be paid for his work in the interest of efficiency and economy. It will be for the 150 members of the State committee to decide whether they want a paid chairman or not. Chairman Tanner says a poll of the members shows that a majority is opposed to the plan.

Among the arguments made for the change is the increasing difficulty of getting a man willing to spend the necessary time at headquarters to maintain the organization at the requisite condition throughout the year. Voters are prejudiced against having rich men in executive positions of that kind, it is claimed, and those who would do the work as it ought to be done will have to have considerable means or be paid for it.

The theory of Governor Whitman is that a salary of \$10,000 a year should attract a man of ability and the necessary experience in politics to keep the organization in good trim ready for the most strenuous campaign. The Governor wants his executive auditor, George A. Glynn, made the state chairman. Mr. Glynn is a former newspaperman, comes from Syracuse and is widely known in the State. He was the Governor's political manager during the recent campaign. Should he be made State chairman with pay, it will mean that Governor Whitman has gained complete control of the State organization. It is to prevent this that his opponents in the party are striving to defeat Mr. Glynn's election and also the plan of a paid chairmanship. Augustus F. Allen, former postmaster of Jamestown and once a member of the State Assembly, also is mentioned as a candidate for the place under the salary plan. The recommendation is another indication that Governor Whitman wants to be in undisputed control of the party machinery, as Mr. Allen is a protégé of Congressman Charles M. Hamilton, Republican leader for that section of western New York.

## MR. BRYAN MUCH PLEASED WITH FLORIDA HOME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State, is in Florida for a portion of the winter, and stopped in Jacksonville a day recently. Mr. Bryan believes the current is running strongly toward national prohibition, especially in view of the action of the House Judiciary Committee in voting to recommend the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment to forbid the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages in the United States. He says it is very likely that the vote for the amendment will be larger than the most sanguine of the cause would have estimated two months ago.

Mr. Bryan was asked if he found his winter home in Florida, all that he expected. "Yes and more," he replied. "We are so pleased with it that I have been reminded of the following inscription on one of the temples at Delhi, India. 'If on earth there is a heaven of bliss, it is this.' It is this. I expect to spend four months of each year at Miami but that is to measure by time consumed going and coming."

When asked if there was anything that would add to his pleasure in Florida, he replied, "Yes, an avocado that will ripen the year round, as they begin to get scarce about the time we get here, so that I wish the season for them would either change or be prolonged."

Mr. Bryan is now at his handsome winter home at Miami.

### LIABILITY LAW APPOINTEES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson Friday nominated the following members of the Workmen's Compensation Commission to administer the employees' liability law: Dr. Riley McMillan Little of Swarthmore, Pa., a Republican, for six years; Mrs. Frances C. Axtell of Bellingham, Wash., a Progressive, for four years, and John J. Keegan of Indianapolis, a Democrat, two years.

## PUTNAM SQUARE SUBWAY STATION PLEA REJECTED

Public Service Commission Refuses Petition of Cambridge Citizens for Better Service

Dismissal of the petition of John W. Hammond and other Cambridge citizens for better surface car service between Harvard and Central squares; for better exit facilities in the Central Square subway station, and for a subway station at Putnam Square, is announced by the Massachusetts Public Service Commission in a statement made public today.

Surface cars in the Dana Hill district are run on less than two minutes headway during rush hours, the statement says, and less than three minutes during normal hours. These cars furnish ample seating capacity for all passengers during all hours of the day, and the average running time from Dana Street to Park Street, a distance of about 3 1/2 miles, including delay at the transfer point, is from 10 1/2 to 11 minutes.

"On the whole," the statement says, summing up this phase of the petition, "we believe that the service furnished between Harvard Square and Central Square is equal, if not superior, to that enjoyed by any other portion of Cambridge, or by any other suburban residential district at equal distance from the business center of Boston."

"Regarding the complaint as to the congestion during rush hours on the stairway leading from the Central Square Station to the surface cars," says the statement, "the company has since installed an additional stairway, which has relieved the congestion complained of in the petition."

"The locations of stations is in a large measure determined by special traffic demands at the junction points of converging surface lines or at other points of concentration. Judged by this standard, there is little to indicate any special traffic demand which would justify the location of a station in the Dana Hill district."

The commission points out in the statement that a station at the proposed site would cost the Elevated, according to the company's estimate, \$60,646.62 a year to maintain, and there would be little or no resulting increase in the general revenue of the company.

"As the total amount which the company can expend for increased facilities is obviously limited by its financial resources," the statement says, "the advantages of the proposed station should be clearly demonstrated in order to warrant the expenditure of the company's funds for that purpose rather than upon other parts of its system. The evidence presented not only fails to demonstrate such advantages, but clearly indicates that the proposed station would prove a detriment rather than a benefit to the service now furnished by the Cambridge subway."

The installation of a station at Dana Street would be an "entering wedge" for the installation of additional stations at other points, and would thus destroy the very purpose for which this subway was constructed, namely, rapid transit.

The establishment of a station at Dana Street would result in a saving of about 2 1/2 minutes for about 2000 passengers and a loss of about one minute for from 30,000 to 35,000 passengers on each inbound and outbound trip in the subway.

## CLEVELAND IS AROUSED BY ITS HARBOR NEEDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

CLEVELAND, O.—The tremendous tonnage transported to and from Cleveland by the carriers on the Great Lakes last summer has stimulated anew the interest of Clevelanders in the long-delayed project for straightening the Cuyahoga River. The committee of river and harbor improvement of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, of which E. C. Collins, traffic manager of the Pittsburgh Steamship Company, is chairman, took the matter up at a recent meeting when it was developed that owing to the construction of the new Superior-Detroit bridge and the existing plans for the Huron-Lorain high level bridge, all the plans heretofore presented to the War Department at Washington, whose approval is essential to the adoption of any river and harbor improvement, have been nullified.

It developed, therefore, that an entirely new and at the same time comprehensive outline of whatever plans may be proposed, or agreed upon, for improving the Cuyahoga River, must be again submitted to that department. To get this matter under way as quickly as possible, the committee authorized Chairman Collins to appoint a subcommittee for the purpose of formulating a new river-straightening plan for the Cuyahoga River.

The cost of this improvement, it was stated, is at this time altogether problematical. The dredging alone, which the Government would under proper arrangement probably agree to undertake, is estimated, would cost \$5,000,000. To this must be added the cost of condemning, appropriating and purchasing private property necessary for the improvement, and this, it is expected, would cost as much more.

As to the necessity of the improvement, every one connected with the lake-carrying trade in Cleveland is already aware, and Major Bond pointed out to the committee that many lake ports, both to the east and west of Cleveland, were outdistancing the larger city by reason of their superior harbor facilities.

# Great Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

Now in Progress

at 29 Temple Place, 3rd Floor

Note the address

Entrance Between Wethem's and Emerson's

Note the address

Reductions Average from 20% to 35%

Below Former Wholesale Prices on

Silks Velvets Dress Goods Cloakings Georgette Crepes Nets (Silk and Cotton) Spool Silk, Etc.

Why this sale, when the trend of prices is so distinctly upward? There is absolutely no merchandising excuse for it. We cannot go into the market and duplicate stocks at or near the prices you enjoy in this sale. Just One Reason—Keeping Faith. Our Friends look forward to this semi-annual event, so we do not propose to disappoint them, although our prices are now actually below what the values would justify us in charging in view of present market conditions.

## Beattie & McGuire

(Famous for Silks and Dress Goods)

29 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

Tel. Beach 49 or 1580

Take Elevator

## MINNESOTA IS APPRAISING ITS TELEPHONES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Probably the largest and one of the most important works of the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission has been undertaken with the starting of a physical valuation of the telephone lines of Minnesota under authority given it by the last Legislature to fix rates for telephone service. Hearings have begun at the State Capitol to standardize appraisal forms and fix appraisal districts.

In the 18 months since the law giving the commission rate-fixing power was passed companies have made general increases in long distance rates, abolished competitive and discriminatory rates and increased local rates in some places with the consent of the commission. Three companies, after the investigation and valuation was announced, made voluntary reductions in the standard minimum toll charge for 12 miles from 20 cents to 15 cents. This reduction was accepted by the commission, with the proviso that it may be changed again when the members have investigated and decided whether or not it is reasonable.

Minnesota will be the first State in the Union to begin exercising control of telephone companies with a complete appraisal of all properties to govern decisions in questions of rates. Commissioner C. E. Elmquist said. It is believed that local rates are comparatively low, but "short toll" schedules are high than the average.

## LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

CINCINNATI, O.—Progress is being reported by those who are planning the erection of a main college hall for Lincoln Memorial University of Cumberland Gap, Tenn. A number of Cincinnati educators and others whose interest has been enlisted by George A. Hubbell, president of the university, who is spending much time here, are leading the effort to secure funds to erect a hall to be known as Cincinnati Hall.

This building is needed greatly, it is said, and will occupy a prominent position on the campus. It is announced that building material and funds amounting to several thousand dollars already have been pledged by

various business concerns in Cincinnati Hall.

Several parties of Cincinnatians have been taken to inspect the University at Cumberland Gap. The last party consisted of Dr. Randall J. Con-

don, superintendent of Cincinnati schools; Dr. H. M. Benedict of the University of Cincinnati; the Rev. C. H. Reeves, Prof. and Mrs. M. K. Elroy of Woodward High School, and H. C. Hubbell, brother of Dr. Hubbell.

### WOMEN'S DRESS SHOP

*Filene's*

\$15 buys a well-made taffeta dress

Like the picture.

Or an embroidered crepe de chine dress. Or three other styles in taffeta.

The models are rather well assorted, we think, because at that price you can buy a rather dressy dinner dress; something plainer for business or the street, perhaps; or a dear little "at home" frock.

### WOMEN'S GOWN SHOP

Frenchy checked serge dresses, \$39.50

Quarter-inch or pepita checks in black and green, rose, blue or gold. Patent leather belt and the buckles are something new.

(Filene's—Mail Orders Filled—Sixth Floor)



This little sashed taffeta dress has Georgette crepe sleeves. Colors, gray, sage blue, navy blue, tan, winter, and black, \$15.

## One-Plate Luncheon

(New)

60c

—But served only between 11 A. M. and 12:15.

Filene restaurant, 8th floor.

### SPECIMEN MENU

Broiled Salmon	Tomato and Cucumber
Green Peas	Salad
Buttered Beets	Rolls and Butter
Potatoes Duchesse	and a Beverage

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON



## ALLIANCES TO ENFORCE PEACE ARE DENOUNCED

(Continued from page one)

ing of that language? When we agree to enter into an alliance which proposes by the military and naval forces of the United States to protect the national integrity of every small nation of Europe we have gone to the storm center of European politics. We have abandoned the policy of nearly a century and a half and enter directly upon that policy which was condemned by the Father of Our Country nearly a century and a half ago.

"I do not complain that the President entertains these views and had they been contained in a note which bound the President alone it would have been my duty, under present circumstances, to refrain from a discussion of it at this time. But when the note is thrown into the Senate with what in my judgment is a complete reiteration in briefer style, but just as comprehensive, of his statement upon one occasion that he is in favor of this nation entering into an alliance with the nations of the earth to use its military and naval forces to enforce peace, I am placed in a position then, Mr. President, that if as a member of the body I should vote for the resolution I would endorse the policy.

"Now, I want peace. I hesitate to stand against the Chief Executive in any movement which he may make in regard to it. But rather than to see my country enter upon that terrible course which in my judgment is not to promote peace but to promote war, I would stand here and oppose it if I knew it would mean a continuance of war in Europe. I do not know, Mr. President, how universal the sentiment is. I am told it has become practically the sentiment of the American people. I propose to repent before we start upon such a course and not afterward.

"Suppose the United States and Argentina and Brazil and some of the nations of Europe enter into an alliance of this nature, and let us suppose that Argentina and one of the Governments of Europe disagree in one of their disputes and Argentina refuses to submit her dispute to an international tribunal or to a council of conciliation. Under this doctrine of the League to Enforce Peace we would not only have agreed that the European nations could come here and get in war with Argentina, but if we were called upon we would have to join with our army and navy to enforce the matter against Argentina. It is an invitation for Europe to come to America and participate in our affairs and to be a part and parcel of American affairs as completely as European affairs.

"It means, therefore, Mr. President, not only the abandonment of the doctrine of neutrality established by Washington, but it means the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine announced by Monroe upon the mature advice of Jefferson. Take some of the illustrations which show the dangerous course upon which we are about to enter if we endorse such a policy, and I am going to use the names of some of the nations, although in doing so of course I am not to be considered as using them because I either fear them or that I would offend them; but simply as an illustration.

"We will assume now that the partnership of which the President spoke has been formed, that the cooperation has been completed and the combined alliance has been made, and in that combination and alliance are Japan and Russia and the United States, and we will assume that after the combination is made Russia and Japan have a dispute as to rights in Manchuria. Japan, insists that it should be submitted to the arbitral tribunal. Russia insists that it involves her vital interests, refuses to submit it, and moves her troops immediately to the contested territory. Under the league alliance which we have formed and the treaties which we have made we must join with Japan in enforcing or punishing Russia for refusing to submit her proposition to the tribunal.

"Let us take another illustration. We will assume that Mexico has been restored to law and order as a Government, and that Mexico is a member of the alliance, and that Japan is a member of the alliance, and that Mexico conceived the idea of leasing Magdalena Bay to Japan for 99 years and we protest against it. We have already joined the alliance. They are members of it. Mexico says, 'Certainly I have a right to dispose of my territory' and Japan says, 'I have a right to purchase,' and they are all members of a common league bound together for a common purpose. Would the United States submit that question to a tribunal where it has but one vote or one voice and permit its entire future to be disposed of by a court where it has but a single representative?

"Now, my friends, upon the other side, if you desire to meet the issue fairly and squarely, you will do so by eliminating by unmistakable terms from the resolution any possible approval of it. If you are in favor of it, if it is the position of the majority party in the Senate that they want to enter into this association, then we are ready to meet that issue."

Mr. Borah was then informed by Senator Hitchcock of his willingness to accept the Jones amendment to avoid further controversy. In expressing his willingness to support the substitute, he said:

"In voting for the substitute which has been accepted there are some of the features of the President's note with which I do not agree, but they are such that I should not stand in the way of any supposed aid that the passage of the resolution in its present shape might be to the cause of peace. I do not, however, want to see any peace in Europe until it is founded on justice and righteousness. If this

movement will bring that condition of affairs I shall be exceedingly happy, but I do not want ever to be placed in the position of having said that the great neutral nation, the United States, which has gathered millions from this conflict, is now in a position where it wants its material interests to weigh against what some of the people in Europe believe is their existence as a nation.

Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, speaking for the resolution, said in part:

"For myself, Mr. President, let me say upon my authority, assuming to bind no man, I agree with the sentiment expressed from any quarter—the Senator from Massachusetts or the Secretary of State, or from any observing man—that this war cannot continue without America being involved in a conflict.

"Do you feel that here in this nation the people of this country are in such temper that they will ever again allow any commanders of ships, captains of armies, officers of diplomacy, to visit upon this country an injury to its citizens or its property and escape upon the excuse of a misconception of orders on the one hand or an excess of zeal upon the part of the officer on the other? Sir, let us be truthful. America will resent and to the extent of her power punish a wrong to her people or an insult to her nation. No amount of logic nor pacification would prevail. Then you must see that if there have been from high sources expressions of fear of war, it is well grounded in all experience of the past and in these very illustrations of the war in Europe.

"I say the continuance of this war in Europe will mean war with the United States. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Lodge) says that in this note there are other reasons which are sufficient to reject this resolution. He would have the United States understand that there was a proposition in this message that after the war America was to join with other nations of the world in some kind of league for the purpose of using force to enforce the claims or the rights of smaller nations, and he would have us understand that there was a threat in the message that would wholly overcome and destroy the Monroe doctrine.

"In every word of the President's note the Monroe doctrine is not only guarded by any expression used, our Asiatic policy reserved, but every theory of republican form of government, essential to our perpetuity in the future is as secure now and will be in the future as they ever have been in the past.

"The Senator from Massachusetts says that this move of the President and this resolution would place us in the position of entering upon matters of peace which he says no interest at this time—to use the exact words of the Senator, at this stage of the war we have no interest in this peace. Does he really mean to tell his country we have no interest in peace terms at this time?

"Sir, why did we buy the Danish Islands? It was because the scholars of government on both sides of the chamber realized the necessity of hastening the bargain, because if this war of the belligerents in Europe should come to a termination suddenly, the peace terms would involve transfers of territory, of the islands in such parts of the seas as were adjacent to our hemisphere and which in the hands of those whose theories of government are opposed to a republican form would be harmful to our interests.

"Have we not an interest in the terms of peace when one contemplates the possibility of possessions passing into the hands of one victor or another that would jeopardize our rights in the Philippine Islands, threaten our security in Hawaii, and run us the risk of embarrassment in Alaska? Surely the Senator could not have meant that we, with all our interests circumnavigating the globe and interlocked with all creation, have no interest in the final verdict of mankind and the disposition of civilization in this war."

## Peace Resolution

### Senate Passes Jones Measure by Roll Call, 48 to 17

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After Senator Borah of Idaho had spoken in the Senate yesterday that body passed the compromise peace resolution on a roll call vote, 48 to 17, numerous Republicans voting with the Democrats in favor.

This vote abruptly brought to a conclusion the debate of the subject of European peace which had promised to occupy the attention of the upper branch of Congress for many hours, the Republicans having instituted active opposition to what they considered an attempt to place the Senate on record as endorsing the course of President Wilson in international affairs.

The compromise resolution adopted was in the form of an amendment to the resolution of Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska. The amendment offered by Senator Jones of Washington was one of three amendments that have been proposed to the Hitchcock resolution, and as it passed the Senate it reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the Senate approves and strongly indorses the request by the President in the diplomatic notes of Dec. 15 to the nations now engaged in war, that those nations state the terms upon which peace might be discussed."

Before acting on the Jones compromise, the Senate rejected, on a roll call 27 to 36, an amendment offered by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire which was merely an approval of "all proper efforts" to bring about early peace in Europe, not indorsing any steps Mr. Wilson had taken to that effect. When the Gallinger amendment was first offered, it was simply an expression of "sincere hope" for early peace "in the interest of humanity and

civilization," but the Senator later made an addition to give approval to "proper efforts" looking toward that end.

Senator Hitchcock, who has made earnest efforts to bring about an early vote on his resolution, interrupted Senator Borah during the latter's speech to ask if the Republicans would agree to a vote if Mr. Hitchcock would accept the Jones amendment. Mr. Borah agreed, on behalf of the minority, and, after Senator Norris had withdrawn his proposed amendment, and the Gallinger amendment had been defeated, the vote was taken on the Jones compromise.

In accepting the Jones amendment, Mr. Hitchcock declared that his resolution contemplated nothing stronger than that which he understood the Jones amendment accomplished. Senator Borah did not agree with this view.

## Oil Reserve Leasing Bill

### Compromise Reached by Senate Committee on Satisfactory Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A compromise was reached yesterday at the Capitol, relative to the Administration's general leasing bill, by the Senate Public Lands Committee and, according to Senator Pittman, chairman of the joint conference on this legislation, a part of the Administration's conservation program probably will become law at the present session of Congress.

This amendment is in substance that proposed by the Department of the Interior, and eliminates the provisions of the Phelan amendment which have been attacked by extreme conservationists throughout the United States, at the same time, it is believed, overcoming the opposition of the Navy Department to the proposed remedial legislation in behalf of prospectors who have located claims in naval oil reserve lands in California.

Senator Pittman said yesterday that "under the present amendment less than 6 per cent of the land in the naval oil reserves is affected. As to this 6 per cent, the profits of operation are given to the Navy in the form of royalties instead of through the profits that might be derived through the direct operation of the properties by the Navy Department. This compromise probably will end the contest, which has prevented the development of millions of acres of withdrawn land during the last six years."

## Agricultural Bill in House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House occupied yesterday with consideration, sitting as the committee of the whole, of the Agricultural Appropriation Bill. By a vote of 73 to 42, an amendment was defeated which proposed to strike out the appropriation of \$243,000 for free seeds. The House will probably be occupied most of today with the same bill. The Post Office Appropriation Bill is scheduled to follow the agricultural bill.

## River and Harbor Bill Ready

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The annual River and Harbor Bill, carrying \$29,000,000 for continuing old projects and \$10,000,000 as initial appropriations for new work, is completed in committee and is ready to be reported to the House.

## JAIL SENTENCES FOR DISORDERLY ACTS ON B. & M.

(Continued from page one)

police and said and pronounced sentence.

The affair occurred on a theater train, which left the North Station at 11:35 o'clock Thursday night. In court today William A. Gray, baggage master on the train, said that between the Medford line and Wedgemere his attention was called to a disturbance in the adjoining car. At Wedgemere he called Patrolman William H. Rogers, who prepared to arrest the men, but released them when Conductor William H. Turnbull said that he was not an eye witness to the affair and for that reason would not appear in court against them.

On reaching the end of the line at Stoneham, Conductor Turnbull telephoned his superior officers, and then called the Winchester police to say that he would appear against the men. The arrests were made yesterday.

When asked if the men were intoxicated Conductor Turnbull declared that he could not say as to that. Under questioning by Judge Johnson, Samuel Smythnerman, who has been employed in the freight department at the Lexington station since Nov. 15, admitted he had been drinking.

Patrolman Rogers explained to the court that since Governor McCall had lodged his complaint against drunken persons on the cars he had been accustomed to board the late train at Wedgemere and ride through to Winchester, and other officers of the Winchester police are now riding on the trains and trolley cars from between the Medford and Woburn lines.

## PHILIPPINE FIBER CAMPAIGN

MANILA, Philippines.—The new fiber campaign recently inaugurated by the fiber division of the Bureau of Agriculture is now well under way, and the activities of the fiber inspectors are now being centered in the Ilocos provinces and in Cebu, where most of the maguay products of the Philippines are raised, says the Times.

## PALMETTO MINE TO BE OPENED

RENO, Nev.—The old Palmetto mine in Southern Nevada, once the most famous property in the country, is to be reopened and worked after lying idle for nearly 20 years, says the Gazette.

## "LEAK" ACCUSER CANNOT RECALL HIS INFORMER

(Continued from page one)

less success. Allen Curtis was the only "A. Curtis" known officially to the exchange, but he was said to be in his office in Boston, and it was stated that he had nothing whatever to do with the letter cited by Mr. Wood.

It is thought here that the Curtis referred to by Representative Wood may be a curb broker or an independent operator. Mr. Curtis of Curtis & Saffier, his office said, was in Boston and had wired, "Mistaken identity. I never wrote any one."

Otto Kahn and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. issued a statement asking for the privilege of denying under oath the allegations intimated in the Wood testimony. Bernard Baruch was said to be in southern California and his office associates refused to make a statement. A member of the firm of E. F. Hutton & Co. said they had done no business with Baruch for 10 years and that business during the period under investigation had been normal. There was talk in Wall Street of trying to show that Jersey City firms had profited to a great extent through advance information. The clerk at the Hotel Biltmore said Mr. Tumulty had not been registered there for several months.

George W. Ely, secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, sent the following notice to all members of the exchange:

"I am instructed to notify you that you are directed to preserve all papers relating to stock transactions from Dec. 10 to Dec. 23, 1916, both inclusive."

This action, it was said, had been taken by the exchange in anticipation that the records may be called for in the investigation at Washington.

## Financial Papers Blamed

Editors and Financial Men to Appear at Hearing

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The leak to Wall Street on the President's note was caused by financial papers, unless the news came back to Wall Street from Europe, according to the "belief" of Representative Harrison of Mississippi, expressed to the House Rules Committee today. Following this, the committee, besides issuing subpoenas for the entire Washington staffs of Financial America and the Wall Street Journal, ordered these publications to produce copies of news sent out by their Washington staff of Dec. 20.

Bernard M. Baruch, Wall Street broker, whom rumor—and Representative Wood—connected with the leak, also was asked to preserve his brokers' sales slips during the period when the note was sent and the stock market broke.

A telegram, read by Chairman Henry, said the New York Stock Exchange would preserve its papers from Dec. 10 to Dec. 23 as requested, but could not answer for the Consolidated Exchange. The committee immediately voted to ask the New York and Consolidated exchanges to have their members preserve individual records of transactions during the period.

John Boyle and Henry Elard of the Wall Street Journal and John Walsh, W. A. Crawford, A. L. Geyer, N. M. Shepard and A. M. Jamieson of Financial America were the reporters summoned.

Charles T. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, mentioned as having advance information on the note; and Frederick C. McKinney, attorney for Otto H. Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Company of New York, were present when the committee met.

Secretary Lansing will appear voluntarily. He informed members of the committee today that he was willing to testify at any time.

## Curtis Letter Charges

Text of the Communication, Which Started "Leak" Investigation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The A. Curtis letter to Representative Wood, which figures in the "leak" investigation, reads as follows:

"Hon. William Wood, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.: 'Dear Sir—The Democratic majority of the House will not, I presume, permit the adoption of your resolution of inquiry, but it is a highly meritorious measure none the less, and if I can do so I want to help you.'"

"Bernard M. Baruch of this city unquestionably had the news of Secretary Lansing's note as early as Saturday, Dec. 9. The note was dated Dec. 11 and not dispatched until Dec. 12." (The official copies of the note are dated Dec. 18, they were placed in the hands of news associations at 6 p. m. of the afternoon of Dec. 20, and were in the papers of Dec. 21. Officials announced that the note had been transmitted to Europe on the cables in the early morning hours of Dec. 19.)

"How Baruch got it, I am not prepared to say, but a gentleman of my acquaintance makes the positive statement that he saw Mr. Tumulty and Mr. Baruch breakfasting together at the Biltmore Hotel in this city on two or three occasions coincident with the penning of the note and its secret dispatch."

"That Baruch at this juncture smashed the market heavily and in all directions admits of no doubt and can be easily demonstrated in this way:

"At his offices, 111 Broadway, he has a system of private telephone lines to various brokerage houses. Before he has an opportunity to remove these wires you must obtain a list of them. If he is compelled to supply you with a list, I would check it by obtaining an identical list from the New York Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company, these being the two companies that supply the wires. Having obtained this list you

The Mayor of Your Province is Requested on

**Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday**

**January 9, 10 and 11**

to view a specially arranged exhibit of our advanced models in

**Fashionable Apparel**

for the

**Southern Resorts**

Sports and Travel attire, Afternoon and Evening Apparel, Bathing Suits and Riding Habits

Including

Original Paris Creations by Leading Modistes from which special orders for Individualized reproductions will be taken at moderate prices

Also our own exclusive adaptations

This Exhibit is held in our Millinery Salon, Second Floor

**E. J. Plattery Co.**

OPPOSITE BOSTON COMMON  
Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

can obtain from all the brokerage houses connected thereby a transcript of all orders executed for his account within the period in question. This investigation should cover not only his personal accounts but any secret accounts carried by 'numbers' or any fictitious names, all of which, as the broker's books will show, are controlled by him or guaranteed by him.

"If the brokers refuse this information Congress has the power to compel it. The stock exchange also has the power to force its members to produce their books and accounts, and as the rules of the stock exchange are sufficiently broad and elastic to cover every departure from ethical business methods on the part of its members, an appeal to the governors of that institution will no doubt elicit the desired information.

"Many reputable members of the exchange are anxious to assist you in running to earth this most unsavory scandal."

"There is a great deal more in this matter than you imagine, and if you can once get your machinery in motion I am in a position to say that you will be supplied with all the necessary information. Very truly yours, 'A. CURTIS.'"

## T. W. Lawson Subpoenaed

Boston Man Will Appear Before House Committee

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thomas W. Lawson has been formally served with

a subpoena to appear in the House of Representatives on Monday morning. The paper was handed to him by Kenneth Romney, assistant sergeant-at-arms of the House. Mr. Lawson, according to Mr. Romney, expressed his willingness to appear, and said that he had canceled his passage to Europe.

Mr. Lawson said that he did not in his testimony intend to "spill any names," but would give the Rules Committee information on which they could "get at the bottom of the leak." He added that he had never heard of "A. Curtis."

## MAXIMUM PRICE URGED ON FOOD IN DOMINION

MONTREAL, Que.—Many signatures were added to the Dominion Government petition regarding the cost of living, at the meeting held recently, under the auspices of the Equal Suffrage League, says the Montreal Star. The petition asks the Government to enact legislation permitting it to take over the control of all food supplies. It is asked to fix a maximum price for the necessities of life and also a minimum wage. The petition also asks for the abolishment of customs on foodstuffs entering Canada and an embargo on the export of necessities. Legislation with regard to cold storage plants is likewise asked for.

W. A. Cowan criticized strongly the wording of the order-in-council pro-

mulgated last month to prevent the price of food being manipulated by large corporations. By it no power was given to the city council of a municipality such as Montreal to form a committee of investigation. The method permitted by the order-in-council was cumbersome and slow. Mr. Cowan suggested as a solution of the matter, that the Government empower the Attorney-General of each Province to grant to any city the right to appoint a committee of investigation.

C. P. Rice was in favor of the taxing of land values to prevent the holding up of land for higher prices. He advocated the control of water powers and public facilities by the State.

Mrs. Anna Holiday Pelletier brought up the question of the shortage of weight common in purchasing potatoes by the peck. She stated, too, that \$1,000,000 was lost yearly by the citizens of Montreal by reason of the fact that spring balance scales easily get out of order and register falsely.

Henry Timmis introduced a resolution urging that the Federal Government remove all tariff on foodstuffs and instead secure a revenue from the taxation of idle land. Mr. Timmis stated that near the larger cities many miles of land which had formerly been vegetable gardens, now lay idle. Not only has this curtailed the production of foodstuffs, but the fact that the land is held for speculation has created an artificial scarcity of land which has increased the price of rents.

## C. F. Hovey Company

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Summer, Chauncy and Avon Sts. Boston, Mass.

TEL. BEACH 3460

## Sale of New Gowns

**\$25 { 50 New Evening and Day Gowns } \$25**  
**Marked Regularly \$37.50 to \$45**

We received yesterday and Thursday about 50 new afternoon and evening gowns of the latest styles, including reproductions of French models. They would sell in the regular course of business at \$37.50 to \$45, but as we take stock on January 31, and do not wish to carry them over to another season, we are marking them all at \$25.00. Included are

## Evening Gowns

MISSSES' AND WOMEN'S evening gowns of black net, chiffon taffeta, tulle, point d'esprit and tulle combined with chiffon velvet; mostly one-of-a-kind; wide variety of colors and trimmings. Worth \$45.00 ..... **\$25.00**

	Was	Now
1 Georgette and chiffon gown.....	\$50.00	\$35.00
1 Burgundy chiffon velvet gown.....	65.00	35.00
1 Black satin and chiffon velvet gown.....	55.00	35.00
1 Green satin gown, beautifully fur trimmed.....	50.00	35.00
1 King's Blue tulle gown, with sequins.....	65.00	35.00

## The Day Gowns

MISSSES' AND WOMEN'S afternoon gowns of Georgette crepe and crepe de chine, with plaited skirts; some embroidered in metallic effects, others with Bulgarian colors; wide range of desirable colors. Would be regularly \$37.50 ..... **\$25.00**

	Was	Now
1 Flesh tulle gown, sequin trimmed.....	\$65.00	\$35.00
1 White brocade gros grain silk gown.....	110.00	65.00
1 Silver cloth brocade gown, with velvet roses.....	150.00	75.00
1 Green evening gown, with silver.....	150.00	75.00
1 Silk and velvet afternoon dresses.....	35.00	16.50
1 French serge dresses, with plaited skirts.....	22.50	15.00



## CLEANER VOTING MAY COME FROM CHELSEA CHARGE

Legislation to Better Conditions  
Around Election Booths to  
Be Sought as Result of Com-  
plaints of School Head

Drastic legislation for the betterment of conditions in and about election booths in Massachusetts, with special reference to the elimination of liquor, will be asked for immediately, as a result of conditions said to have prevailed in one of the election precincts of Chelsea during the city election on Dec. 12, 1916. A public inquiry into these conditions will be held by Mayor Edward E. Willard at the Chelsea City Hall on Jan. 11.

Attention of the city authorities to the conditions which prevailed in and about the election booth at the Shurtleff school was brought in the monthly report of Frank E. Parlin, superintendent of schools, to the School Committee.

In the fourth article of his report for the month of December, Mr. Parlin stated: "I regret to be compelled to report that the conditions which prevailed in the court and south basement of the Shurtleff school building on Dec. 12, the day of the recent election, were a disgrace to the city and a menace to the morals of the children."

"There was much drinking of intoxicating liquor on the school premises and sometimes in full view of the pupils. There was so much tobacco smoke and so much loud, coarse and profane speech in the building that the work and comfort of the teachers and pupils in the several rooms were seriously disturbed."

"In some cases it was necessary to discontinue the work of the class. This is not the first time that there has been reason to complain of what has taken place in school buildings on election day, and it is time to take such action as will guard against these and other offenses."

The basement of the Shurtleff School was used on election day as the voting place for two precincts in Ward 1. George Brady, a Boston constable, was in charge of both precincts as a substitute for John D. Smith, the regular warden, who was unable to be present. Mr. Brady was not at his home nor at his place of business when sought today.

The use of school basements for voting booths prevails quite generally throughout Massachusetts, especially in the cities. In Boston and several other cities no one except election officers and policemen are permitted inside the buildings, but in a great many of the cities friends of candidates are stationed outside in an effort to influence voters going to the polls.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mayor Willard said today: "I am making every effort to investigate the charges brought by the superintendent of schools regarding the conditions that prevailed at one of the voting precincts here during the city election last month."

"I find that liquor has been offered voters about to cast their ballots or entering voting places, not only in Chelsea, but also in other cities in Massachusetts for some time. It is a system which should be immediately stopped, and while cities may be able to adopt certain ordinances covering such action the remedy lies, in my opinion, in more drastic legislation regarding the conduct of the people on election day and persons in and about election booths."

"One of our representatives here, David J. Maloney, of the Twentieth Suffolk District will probably file a bill with the present Legislature covering such conditions and providing penalties for violations."

"Every effort should be made to keep liquor out of politics. We have succeeded in closing the saloons in Massachusetts on election days and there is no reason why any voted should be subjected to a bribe of a drink of liquor, as he is about to cast his ballot. Not only do such conditions prevail in cities where liquor selling is permitted under license but I also find that they are common in no-license cities and towns."

"I intend to make every effort to raise the standards of conduct of the election officers in Chelsea in the future and I am sure that the superintendent of schools will not have occasion to complain again. It would seem, however, as if ordinary rules of decency and order would have governed the conduct of men in and about voting booths without legislative enactment, and I am surprised that the local authorities did not stop such abuses as seemed to have prevailed here last month."

## WOMEN SEEK VOTE ON AMENDMENTS

A campaign to secure for the women of the State the right to vote on the constitutional amendments when they shall be submitted to the people of Massachusetts is to be conducted by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. Next week the association will file a bill at the State House asking that the word "people" be interpreted to mean women as well as men. Inasmuch as the amendments will cover such human welfare subjects as minimum wages, manufacture of goods in tenement houses, housing conditions and others of a like nature in which women have a particular interest, it is felt that the women of the State should have a voice in saying whether the amendments are acceptable to them.

## RUMANIA DEFIES INVADERS IN A NOTE TO PEOPLE

Responding to Vote of Chamber  
Government Orders Declara-  
tion Placarded in Every Town

JASSY, Rumania (Saturday)—In response to a unanimous vote of the Chamber of Deputies, the Rumanian Government has ordered that a "declaration of defiance" be placarded in every town. The declaration, which was read in the Chamber by Deputy Jorga says:

"To indulge at this moment in petty recriminations and personalities would be to fail to comprehend the great and tragic majesty of the time. This war will cause to arise here, as elsewhere, a new moral harvest in the soul of every one who aspires to serve the interests of the country."

"We are no longer party against party or personality against personality. The country absorbs us in its sorrows and hopes."

"Two figures hitherto have been dominant in Rumanian history—Stephen the Great and Michael the Brave."

"Now is added the great figure of Ferdinand, who before conquering the enemy conquered himself by sacrificing, in order to become really King of Rumania, all the ties which attached him to his first fatherland, to the years of his youth and to his race for those among whom he had come to live so as to become one of us."

"The Rumanian army is not conquered. It is unconquered in that which constitutes the sole value of an army, even in this age of cowardly, sterile technique, the consciousness of having generously offered itself in order to save the country and to secure the triumph of its race."

"The most important and most devoted part of the army is composed of peasants. Once again, solemnly and by the word of the King himself, their economic and political liberty was promised them a few days ago. At the moment of victory they shall not be rewarded only by flowers while the fruits are reaped by others."

"The enemy may have burned our harvests, ruined our resources; he may have destroyed the treasures of our ancient art; he may have had the glory of looting Magyar malice and the ignoble hordes of Turkey as well as the greedy, covetous Bulgars; but to make a theatrical play of our humiliated spirit—that pleasure he shall never have."

"We have driven many enemies from this land and we still are able to conquer."

"The little church in the forest may still be seen where Basil the Wolf, after he was beaten by the Tartars, was sheltered in misfortune until he emerged to purify Moldavia. His faith and hope we have also and we await with absolute confidence the hour when we shall again become what we have been and even more than that."

## BOSTON TEACHERS PLAN FOR LECTURES

Arrangements have been made by the Boston Teachers Club by which several courses of lectures have been authorized as promotional examination courses and will be credited as such by the School Committee. This credit is the result of the first of what is hoped will be a long series of activities in cooperation with the school system. The art course, given in December by William Justin Mann, was so successful that it is to be repeated, beginning Monday at 4:30 p. m. at the art museum.

A story-telling course under the leadership of Mrs. Emelyn Newcomb Partridge will begin Jan. 9, at 4:30 p. m. in the graduates' room of the Normal School. This is to be followed by study classes in the art and practice of story-telling. The lectures are open to all teachers.

Mrs. Minna Penny Peck will speak to the club on "Fascinating Stories Interpreting the Art of the Old Masters" in the music room of the Boston Normal School on Thursday, Jan. 11, at 4:30 p. m. The lecture will be illustrated by photographs.

## VOCATION PROBLEM TO BE DISCUSSED

The "Problem of the Vocational Adviser" is the question under discussion at the conference of the committee to be given by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union on Monday at 11:30. Miss Florence Jackson, director of the department, will preside and speak. Other speakers will be Miss Mabel Cair Curtis, associate director of the department; Mrs. Ellor C. Ripley, assistant superintendent of the Boston Public Schools and George C. Greener, director of the North Bennet Street Industrial School.

"The Social Basis of the New Education for Women" is the subject for the afternoon conference. President Frederick H. Sykes, of the Connecticut College for Women, recently founded at New London, will speak.

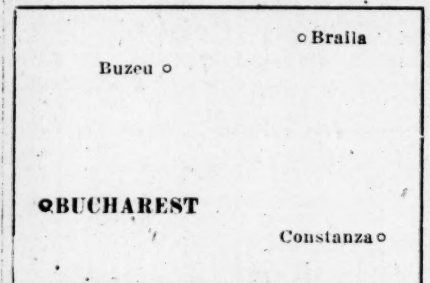
## AUSTRALIA OBJECTS TO WIRELESS TALK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Complaint has reached Washington that American ships 2000 miles apart in the South Seas discuss trivial subjects when the Australian wireless is trying to get into the air important messages. The American captains declare that antiquated wireless equipment in use in Australia is to blame for the situation. They deny that trivial messages have been exchanged. The charges are being investigated by American Government officials.

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The fall of Braila, the great Rumanian grain port on the Danube, which, as was pointed out a few days ago, the capture of the Macin bridgehead by Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces had rendered almost inevitable, is announced today from Berlin. Berlin further declares that the Dobrudja has now been completely cleared of the Russo-Rumanian forces, and that several villages in the neighborhood of Braila have been captured, together with some 1400 prisoners.

Considerable activity is reported by Paris in the Verdun theater; a German attack on a small post east of Hill 304 was repulsed, whilst there was



active artillery fighting in the vicinity of Douaumont and Vaux.

Both Berlin and London claim success in what was apparently the same incident south of Loos, where the Germans raided the British trenches and were, according to London, "speedily driven out" with considerable loss, but according to Berlin returned with more than 50 prisoners "after blowing up defensive works."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—The official announcement made last evening by the War Office reads:

It is reported that in Great Walachia, the main commercial city of the Rumanians, Braila, has been captured by German and Bulgarian troops.

Dobrudja has been entirely cleared of the enemy forces.

The day statement follows: On the Golden Bystrița the artillery fire was lively. Advances by Russian companies and raiding detachments between Czokanesti and Dorna Watra failed with heavy hostile losses.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: In the main body of the mountains northwest of Odobesti, a Wurttemberg mountain battalion, together with Hanoverian, Mecklenburgian and Bavarian rifles stormed several entrenched heights positions.

In the Rinnik Sarat sector, West Prussian infantry took Slobozia and Rotesti by storm and in hand-to-hand fighting.

Eastern theater: Front of Prince Leopold: Between the coast and Friedriehstadt there was a temporarily strong artillery duel. In the early hours this morning Russian battalions attacked portions of our positions. The fighting is still in progress. The Russians, in addition, attacked unsuccessfully four times an island taken from them northwest of Dvinsk, using many men and much ammunition.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The British official communication, issued last night says:

Early this morning, a hostile raiding party succeeded in entering our lines south of Loos. Heavy fighting ensued. Our opponents were speedily driven out, leaving a number of men in our trenches. Some of our men are missing.

We successfully exploded a mine last night north of Givenchy. The artillery activity has been considerable at a number of places along our front. Successful bombardments took place on enemy trenches opposite Lesbœufs, Grandcourt, west of Gommecourt, and in the neighborhood of Hill 60.

There was considerable aerial activity yesterday. Successful work was carried out by our aeroplanes in conjunction with our artillery. Two of our machines are missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Saturday)—The War Office communication issued last evening says:

In Champagne, encounters at various points between patrols have been reported. On the left bank of the Meuse we easily repulsed an attack against one of our small posts to the east of Hill 304.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—The Russian War Office has issued the following statement:

Rumanian front: Enemy columns which attacked our trenches in the region of the Cotumba Valley and the River Tatroc, were dispersed. After strong artillery preparation, considerable enemy forces five times attacked the heights south of the River Chiboncha. The attacks were repulsed. Three enemy attacks on a sector of our position north of the River Oltuz were repulsed, and attacks by enemy forces on the Rumanian position south of the River Kasina were beaten back.

Our opponents pressed back advanced detachments east of Toposchik, north of the confluence of the rivers Zabala and Putna, and in the region of Norchea, two versts south of the confluence of the above rivers. In the region of Koporka, 12 versts southeast of Norchea, our opponents slightly pressed back the Rumanians.

Enemy attacks in the region of Kapatunu, 14 versts northeast of F'kshani, were beaten back by the Rumanians. Our opponents, about three divisions strong and supported by 20 batteries, attacked detachments south of the mouth of the river Bezeu and pressed them back.

In Dobrudja—our opponents launched fierce attacks at dawn in the region of Vacharni, 15 versts east of Braila. Our detachments fought a stubborn battle throughout the day with superior forces, inflicting great losses on them. Toward evening we were compelled to commence a withdrawal to the other bank of the Danube.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ROME, Italy (Saturday)—On the night of Jan. 3-4 an enemy detachment violently attacked between the Adige and Lake Garda, but was repulsed and compelled to retire in disorder, suffering heavy losses. On the same night, reconnaissances, attempted by enemy forces in the Plava sector, under cover of artillery fire failed, owing to the prompt action of our batteries. On the Carso, in the Fatti area, our troops advanced about 200 meters by a sudden successful attack, establishing themselves in new positions. Enemy counterattacks were completely repulsed.

CONFERENCES  
HELD BY BOTH  
WARRING GROUPS

(Continued from page one)

Sonnino were present to receive the visitors, who were loudly cheered as they drove from the station.

The British, French and Russian ambassadors held a preliminary meeting at the British Embassy and during the morning separately visited the Prime Minister and Baron Sonnino. In the afternoon, the Entente representatives were received by Queen Helen. Individual Entente representatives also had consultations with various Italian ministers as a preliminary to the great conference today, which is regarded in the press as more important than the conferences held in Paris and London.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—An official statement issued last night says the purpose of the British representatives' visit to Rome was to participate with the French and Italian governments in an exchange of views upon the general situation.

## Meets Bulgarian Ruler

Kaiser Converses With King Ferdinand and Military Officials

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The Kaiser is holding a series of conferences at field headquarters.

He conversed many hours with the King of Bulgaria on Wednesday and on Thursday Archduke Friedrich, Field Marshal of the Austrian armies; General Hötendorf, Austrian chief of the general staff; Prince Boris of Bulgaria, Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff arrived for luncheon.

Count Czernin's visit was fixed for yesterday and the Vienna Allgemeine Zeitung says he will submit the views of the Austrian Government concerning the submarine question and relations with America.

## Kaiser and Rejection

Says German Armies Will Force Allies to Agreement

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—In an order to the army and navy the Kaiser says: "In deliberation with the monarchs of my allies I had proposed to our enemies to commence peace negotiations as soon as possible. The enemy refused my proposal. His hunger for might desired Germany's annihilation. Before God and humanity the enemy governments alone have the heavy responsibility for all the terrible sacrifices which I wanted to spare. In justified anger for the presumptuous malice of the enemy and with a desire to defend our most holy possessions and to guarantee a happy future you will become like steel. Our enemies did not want the agreement offered by me. With God's help our armies will force them to it."

France Blamed for Refusal

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Commenting on the English and American press reception of the Entente reply to Germany, the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says the publication of German conditions after this would be undignified and useless and blames the French Senate's resolution to make no peace with an enemy occupying French territory for the Entente refusal.

## Austrian Honors Announced

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The Emperor Karl has conferred the dignity of prince on several people, including Dr. Dumba and Professor Landsberger, manager of the Anglo-Austrian Bank of Vienna.

## Polish Volunteers

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—A message to the Frankfurter Zeitung says the number of volunteers who report themselves for enrolment in the Polish army is unworthy of mention.

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## SCHOOL CENTER ACTIVITIES FOR THE COMING WEEK

Regular activities of the school centers show much of value to club members in the next week. Announcements are as follows:

East Boston School Center—Jan. 9, afternoon, Women's Club; lecture on "Milk" by Mrs. Margaret Babcock, music, social hour and refreshments. Jan. 10, forum; speaker, Judge Frank Leveroni; subject, "What the Center Can Do for the Italians of Boston." Jan. 12, regular club activities. Jan. 13, regular club activities.

North End School Center—Jan. 12, Prof. Felice Guadagni will lecture on "The Place of the Immigrant in the Industrial Development of America." The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides. There will be motion pictures and a musical program.

Roxbury School Center—Jan. 8, 10, afternoon, free cooking exhibitions by Frank M. Keith; Jan. 9, motion pictures; Jan. 10, poverty party by Palmer Club; fourth concert in Davis series by Jean Christophe, singer in Italian grand opera; Miss Marjorie Clifford, soprano soloist; Boaz Piller, cello; Miss Edith Herter, violin; Miss Florence Chamillard, piano; Miss Ernie Baker, piano, and Cecil and Cyril Brigham; Jan. 11, afternoon, James E. Downey, headmaster of High School of Commerce, will speak to the Mothers' Club on "Preparing Boys for Business." Mr. Downey will bring with him his school glee club. Jan. 12, party in gymnastics.

South Boston School Center—Jan. 10, leaders' meeting at 7:30 p. m.; Jan. 12, motion picture entertainment in the Assembly Hall, open to the public; Jan. 13, social in the gymnasium under the direction of the Suffolk A. C.

Wells School Center—Jan. 12, Joseph Resnick will deliver his fourth lecture under the auspices of the North American Civic League for Immigrants. The newly organized Girls Dramatic Club, under the direction of Mr. Remington of Harvard University, will make plans for a play to be presented early in the spring. The Beacon Seneca Club will have the second lecture of the series given by Dr. Stone. Jan. 13, the combined clubs of the center will give a party and reception.

## MR. FITZGERALD MAY RUN

What is construed at Boston City Hall as an announcement by John F. Fitzgerald that he will be a candidate for the United States Senate on the Democratic ticket one year from next fall, appears today in the Republic, a weekly newspaper owned by the former Mayor. The Republic prints in part the following:

"Governor McCall's inaugural in many respects looks like a copy of John F. Fitzgerald's platform in the recent senatorial contest. There is little question these planks indicate the lines along which he will contest with Senator Weeks a year from next fall. It is anybody's guess at the present time between these two men as to which one of them will be chosen to lead the fight against Mr. Fitzgerald."

## AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y., was selected by the executive committee of the American Bar Association for this year's annual meeting Sept. 4, 5 and 6. The committee, which is holding its mid-winter session here, decided to invite former Justice Charles E. Hughes of New York to deliver an address at the meeting.

## MR. DANIELS SAYS AMERICAN BIDS ARE OUTRAGEOUS

Secretary of Navy Denounces  
Shell Offer—Plans for Gov-  
ernment Factory Under Way

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Calling American bids on high projectiles for the Navy outrageous, Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced today that the Government Armor Plate Board is also working on plans for a Government projectile factory. He declared that the American bids showed lack of competition, being more than \$200 higher than on a previous occasion when it had been announced the Hadfields Company of England would compete. The British firm bid again this time, but the fact was not known in advance.

"It appears that American firms are so busy making shells for foreign nations that they are not particularly interested in our business," the Secretary declared. "I consider their bids outrageous, but I cannot call the English bid outrageous in the light of high cost."

Mr. Daniels said he might ask Congress to double the appropriation for a projectile plant.

## FRANKLIN SQUARE HOUSE

The Franklin Square House fund has been increased by \$2500, making the total fund up to date \$70,917.57. The week's addition to the pledges leaves a balance of about \$30,000 to be raised within the next 15 weeks.

## WASHINGTON STREET AND TEMPLE PLACE

## Do Your Shoes Express Your Own Personal Neatness?

Shoes Will Meet Every Demand You Place Upon Them

They are made by one of New England's foremost boot makers, of genuine leather, to not only please your eye, but to give service and comfort.

Compare them—leather for leather—line for line—fit for fit—style for style—with shoes selling at \$12.00 and \$14.00 and you will be convinced that they are unsurpassed

AT 10.00

Havana Brown Kidskin Eng. Fish Foxed Root, Louis XV. Heel, Style No. 901, \$10.00.

Field Mouse Brown Kidskin Root, Louis XV Heel, Pearl Buttons, Style No. 902, \$10.00.

EXPERT SHOE FITTERS IN ATTENDANCE

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

MME. MELBA'S  
WORK IN SINGING  
CLASS OBSERVED

Soprano Found in Practical Labor of Directing Vocal Students in Melbourne, Aus.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Australia.—Because of disturbed conditions in Europe Mme. Melba has been able to spend almost the whole of the past two years in Australia. During that time she has worked altruistically and incessantly. She has given concerts throughout the Commonwealth for the benefit of the wounded and homeless. In addition she has been busy building up a strong foundation for the Australian art of the future.

She has added to her many roles that of teacher. She has shown herself to be almost as great a teacher as she is an artist. So enthusiastic and whole-hearted is her desire to make artists of the youthful students who attend her classes in Melbourne, that she leaves her home, Coombe Cottage at Lilydale, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and reaches the city in time to begin work by 9.

It is an education to hear Mme. Melba give a singing lesson. Her methods are direct, her mind is alert, and her sympathies are alive. "Can't" is a word that finds no place in her vocabulary. "Don't say can't," is her invariable instruction to the girl who fails in her endeavor to sing a song as she is required.

"Forget you've got a voice; just sing as though you were humming about the house," were the first words of advice given by Mme. Melba to a young student who, during a recent lesson, was attempting to sing a song to her. The words had a stimulating effect. The student realized that the great artist was also a very human woman, and she was no longer nervous.

Throughout the three hours during which Mme. Melba recently gave lessons, she emphasized, continually, the necessity of relaxation. "The most important thing in singing," she told one student after another, "is relaxation. Relaxation not only of the muscles of the throat, but of all the muscles of the body. Anyone who stands rigid can never hope to sing well. You must relax in the same way as a prize fighter does when he enters the ring. Musical intelligence is, of course, necessary. Pluck, grit, tenacity, determination are also essential. Art demands many sacrifices. The people who see me wearing elegant clothes, driving in a motor, singing with ease, do not realize all the hard work I have had for 25 years. You will all have to do the same hard work if you want to attain anything."

The student who enters Mme. Melba's singing class with the idea that she has only to study voice production, soon learns otherwise. Over and over again she is told the importance of a broad education. "This must not only include how to sing," she said, "and she is never more emphatic than on this point, 'many other things are imperative. I attribute a great deal of my success to the fact that I was able to play the piano and the violin, and that I learned harmony and counterpoint. You must all learn to play the piano, and be able to read music at sight. Languages—French and Italian—are important."

When one student, whose skirts were still short, and who looked very youthful, came forward to sing, Mme. Melba, in asking her age, added, "No girl must attempt to sing before she is 17 years of age. Then when she begins to study she should never sing except in the presence of her teacher. Later on she can practise alone for about a quarter of an hour at a time."

The importance of clear enunciation was brought home to many students who showed a tendency to sing sounds instead of words. "I want to hear the words," Mme. Melba insisted. "Nothing is more important. No matter how familiar they may be to the listener, it is imperative that they be uttered as clearly, with every rendition, as if they had never been heard before. That is the only way that a song can be given vitality. The singer's mission is to recreate in the song the message of the poet who wrote the words, as well as that of the composer who wrote the melody."

Mme. Melba also sought to upset the idea that English is an impossible language to sing. "It is noble, beautiful and expressive," was her dictum. "To those of us whose native language it is, none other brings as full a meaning. The trouble is that English is misinterpreted by bad method and pronunciation. Think of all the singers who sing 'God' as if it were spelled 'Gaud,' and 'land' as 'lond,' but don't imitate them," she added.

Mme. Melba sat at the piano as she gave her singing lessons, and walked about the room as she talked to the students. She heard them sing scales, exercises, songs and arias, and she praised, criticized, reproved—all in the same big-hearted way.

"It's difficult, I know, but it's such a beautiful exercise that you'll bless me forever, once you know it," was her way of cheering on a beginner who was stumbling over difficulties. "Stand with your hands in front; never sing with your hands behind you," was another remark based on the relaxation theory.

One student was unable to grasp the idea that a certain vocal exercise should be sung as the word "Ma."

"Didn't you ever call your mother 'Ma'?" Mme. Melba asked. Her question conveyed the idea to the student, and the exercise proceeded successfully.

Mme. Melba insisted that all head-

notes should be sung pianissimo. She would not allow a student to look at the piano, and see what note was being played. "Don't look at the note," she said, "just sing it." The result was that many students sang higher than they had hitherto thought possible.

BOSTON-NATIONAL  
SINGERS PRESENT  
MASCAGNI'S "IRIS"

Mascagni's "Iris"—Produced at the Boston Opera House by the Boston-National Opera Company, under the musical direction of Roberto Moranzoni; evening of Jan. 5, 1917. The cast:

Il Ciccio ..... Virgilio Lazzari  
Iris ..... Tamaki Miura  
Mascagni ..... Toshiro Chalmers  
Kyoto ..... Thomas Chalmers  
Una Guecha ..... Elvira Leveroni  
Un Mercelino, un Cenciolo, Romeo Bosacchi

Mr. Rabinoff's company, continuing its tour after the week in Boston, should have a successful second half-season. For it will give the public everywhere good return for ticket money. Enumeration of its resources reveals that it has a strong repertoire and that it has an able artist for every part; that it has one of the best-dressed choruses heard at the Boston Opera House since that establishment opened; that it has an orchestra which plays with rich tone and finished execution in every department; that it has conductors who can direct the music smoothly and in a modern style; and last and perhaps most important point of all, that it has a stage manager with a knack of gaining appropriate and illusive scenic effects and with a talent for guiding the actors to the right emphasis of action.

Only one significant lack is to be noted in the company's work, and that is a thoroughly coordinated artistic policy. At present, while everything works smoothly as far as orchestral playing, singing or scenic routine by itself is concerned, a general scheme for the balance of all three is needed. The company seems to be actuated not by an ideal of expression, but by one merely of honest work. There are straggling ends that ought to be looped in, lest the fabric of achievement get unraveled. There is much loud singing, for example, and there is much energetic conducting that amounts to waste effort. A little more polish on the vocal side, a little more poetry on the orchestral, and things would be easier for the performers as well as pleasanter for listeners.

In the production of Mascagni's "Iris" the company displayed its characteristic heartiness of temper. Miss Miura sang the title role with the vigor of a dramatic soprano, forcing her high notes in the earlier portions of the piece until they became tremulant. Mr. Kittay declaimed certain of the tenor recitatives with a plaintive, Caruso-like inflection that seemed to betoken manner more than meaning. The conductor now and then drove the orchestra to sonorousities that seemed intended to satisfy hearers with a money's worth of tone more than with pungency of comment.

On the whole, however, the opera was delightfully interpreted. Miss Miura, Mr. Kittay, Mr. Chalmers, the baritone, and Mr. Lazzari, the bass, giving admirable portrayals of their characters. The great attraction of the performance was the Japanese soprano's representation of a Japanese heroine. There was excellent singing of the lines of Iris and novel and poignant delineation of the characters. A voice of agreeable sound and color made the daughter of the garden the ingenious, fond and romantic figure that the composer meant her to be, and made her even a more courageously tragic figure, no doubt, than he conceived her to be.

"Iris," like many another opera in three acts, ends logically with act two, the third act being more like a start on another story than the completion of the original one. In this case, however, the third act instead of being a new study in the form of opera, is a sort of independent symphonic poem. The piece is a pleasure to the eye and to the ear. But, like Montemuzzi's "Love of Three Kings," which the Rabinoff company is presenting this season, it is not built to square with the best conventions of the solo quartet. It has not four, not three, nor even two roles written to give strong outlines to hero and heroine and to set them off against each other in convincing dramatic balance. Mr. Rabinoff has the equipment principally needed for a good presentation of it—a pictorial soprano and a stage manager whose scenic fixtures are in perfect order.

ST. LOUIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Miss Gloria Perles, soprano, a St. Louis girl, was soloist at the last popular concert of the Symphony Orchestra. The program was one of "requests," as follows:

Oriental march, "Zuppa; overture, "Poet and Peasant," Suppe; recitative and aria, "Ah Fors e lui che l'anima," from "La Traviata," Verdi; music from ballet "Sylvia," Delibes; "The Flatterer," and "Pierrot," Chaminade; songs with piano, "I Came with a Song," La Forge; "Fairly Lullaby," Beach; "A Song of Joy," Woodman; second Hungarian rhapsody, Liszt.

The second concert of the St. Louis Ensemble will be given on the evening of Jan. 8. A program containing one first time number, a double concerto for violin and violoncello by Brahms and two quartets for strings has been arranged.

CONCERT ARTISTS  
BETTERING MUSIC  
OF MUSIC HALLS

By The Christian Science Monitor music correspondent

LONDON, England.—Being amused is a serious business in these days. Think of that enormous army which almost every afternoon and evening sets out in search of entertainments, and the cynically disposed might add, think of how seldom its object is ever realized! In London, as elsewhere, a big proportion of these pilgrims of pleasure choose as their shrine the music hall. Essentially of and for the people the modern music hall might be described as the pleasure-palace of democracy; its audience may one minute be looking at performing seals or elephants, the next, listening to the voice of Madame Sarah Bernhardt, who, in turn, may be followed by the eccentric trickester of a red-nosed comedian.

The musician has a special interest in the music hall. Just as formerly the people's music became crystallized in the folk-tune, so nowadays the popular expression of musical art finds its channel in the music hall song. Indeed, one of the most distinguished of English composers recently stated to the writer his conviction that the music hall will one day supply the foundation for a really national art. Much, of course, can be said in support of this view, but latterly there has been a development in another direction which is attracting the keen attention of every musician who is dependent on his art as a means of livelihood. The concert artist is going "on the hall."

In London before the war, perhaps one concert in every 20 brought back to its giver the original outlay. A rapidly increasing number of concert artists were faced therefore with a rapidly diminishing number of concert engagements by which it was possible to earn a respectable fee. No characteristic of human nature is more remarkable than that of the persistence with which it attempts to achieve the impossible. Here were the music halls with their paying clientele offering to the capable artist freedom from financial anxiety in the shape of continuous employment and long contracts, yet the average concert artist preferred to go on waiting patiently for engagements that were practically non-existent. A few saw their opportunity and took it. A clever flautist, who might in the ordinary way earn perhaps £300 or £400 a year, some time ago combined forces with his wife and daughter and their "turn" is now said to bring them £200 a week. That, of course, must always remain exceptional, but it proves the possibilities.

Mr. Oswald Stoll, the managing director of three of the largest London halls, the Coliseum, the Alhambra, and the London Opera House, has shown particular enterprise in catering for his musical patrons. At the Coliseum, Sir Edward Elgar and Sir Henry Wood have conducted special musical "turns" and almost every week the name of some well-known concert artist is to be found on the program. Madame Kirkby-Lunn, Mr. Ben Davies, Mr. Mark Hambourg, M. Joseph Hollman, Miss Marie Hall, and numerous others, have defied an out-of-date prejudice and so far from being a penny the worse have in doubt been many pennies the better.

Inasmuch as there was a concert in miniature one of the most interesting recent musical "turns" at the Coliseum that was given by Solomon, the Wonderful Boy Pianist; Melsa, the Famous Brilliant English Soprano. The adjectives and capitals, it should be said, are carefully copied from the program—the music hall loves the top note even on its programs. A formidable printed list of 210 pieces was presented to the audience as comprising the repertoire of the three artists, and one saw with interest such names as Bach, Handel, Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms, Schubert, Schumann, César Franck, Chopin, Debussy and even Scriabin.

On the occasion at which the writer was present none of these composers were represented. Melsa and Solomon played a movement from Grieg's Violin and Piano Sonata in C minor, Melsa then gave a Tango by Arbos, Solomon played Mendelssohn's Rondo Capriccioso and Mme. Dale sang David's "Charmant Oiseau," the flute obbligato being played by Mr. Fransella of the New Queen's Hall Orchestra. For some reason or other, the latter's name, with that of the accompanist, were omitted from the program. An important trio for piano, violin and voice brought the "turn" to a close.

The Coliseum audience, unlike many concert audiences, is entirely honest in its applause and two of the artists were encored. No one who knows the music hall will deny that the encores were well earned.

The interesting thing for the observer will be to watch the effect of a more sophisticated culture on the music of the music hall itself.

## PHILADELPHIA MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Max Bruch's concerto for two pianos with orchestra, opus 88, was given for the first time anywhere by the Philadelphia Orchestra under Leopold Stokowski, with the assistance of the dual virtuosity of the two young women into whose hands Bruch committed the manuscript and the dedication on May 8, 1915. The composer began to think the music on Feb. 6, and to write it four days later. The Misses Rose and Ottilie Sutor, daughters of Otto Sutor, founder of the Oratorio Society of Baltimore, while studying in Berlin became great friends of the composer, and Bruch played the work with them

on April 8, performing the orchestral parts on a third piano. Sixteen days later Bruch conducted a private rehearsal with the Philharmonic Orchestra of Berlin; and the result was that these gifted young women were enabled to bring to America this important and beautiful composition for its first public hearing.

As Philip H. Goepf says, "It is clearly conceived in close-knit organic design, and it breathes a loftily serious, almost religious temper throughout." It has no small measure of the serenity and equipoise of César Franck. The pace is generally deliberate; the forefront of the first movement is andante sostenuto; the second movement is andante con moto, passing into allegro molto vivace; the third movement is adagio ma non troppo; the fourth is andante allegro. Evidently the composer was not inclined to be frivolous. There are in the work the salient features of melody and the genius for symmetrical polyphonic mass and proportions that the master shows in his G minor concerto, of which violinists are justly enamored. He keeps most of the instruments constantly busy and the orchestration is frequently allowed to envelop if not to submerge the solo instruments. In the modern concerto by Frederick Stock of Chicago, played with the Philadelphia Orchestra by Zimbalist several weeks before, the violin was everything, and the orchestra was mere background. In this work of Bruch, by contrast, the orchestra was not a whit less important than the instruments it supported.

Their part was more obligato than solo. The artists' manner of playing explained Bruch's intention, since the interpretation was directly inspired by him and bore the seal of his approval. The Misses Sutor could not have been more modest in their demeanor. Their whole interest seemed to be in giving the music the clearest and most intelligent reading possible. There was not an atom of bravura display. The composer has nowhere encouraged the pianists to "show what they can do." But the work made an immediate appeal to those who heard it, because it was exuberant with lyrical feeling, wrought with a lapidary cunning, and still not sacrificing anything to the meticulous filigree of musicians who write beneath the microscope. Much of the time the harmonies were developed in a broad sweep and outburst of sustained tones like the inspired cantabile—let us say—of the "Finlandia" of Sibelius—surely the work will live. It is one of the achievements which—like Verdi's "Falstaff"—go to disprove the idea that youth has a monopoly in fiery and vigorous invention.

"Siegfried" was heard at the Metropolitan Opera House, and it was a disappointingly languid performance. Arthur Bodanzky was not at the helm, and those who think it makes little difference who conducts in opera should have been present to note how, with a substitute tied to his book and merely beating time, the vigor passed out of nearly everything but Fafner's green and gleaming eyes and Melanie Kurt's buoyant presence as Brünnhilde. Fu, the dragon, was the most splendidly rambunctious object the stage carpenter ever brought out. He was sorely missed when the somewhat lumbering Siegfried of Ullrich dispatched him. As Brünnhilde does not come on the scene until the latter half of the third and final act, and Erda (Louise Homer) was but briefly featured in conversation with Wotan, the enlivening elements were sadly in abeyance for most of the evening, and the general verdict seemed to be that the performance was dull and depressing, though Albert Reiss and Otto Goritz offered their now classic impersonations of Mime and Alberich.

The fate of the newly organized "Philadelphia Grand Opera Company" trembles in the balance. There has been a gallant struggle to keep the enterprise going, but the experience of the impresario in his relations with the company, the stage hands and the sheriff, during which hourly bulletins have been issued from the front, seems likely to provide one more pathetic illustration of the hazardousness of venturing into the field of "popular" opera when the bestowal of the adjective precedes the public ratification, and the promoter's is a lone hand, not upheld by others with ample means to realize the dream of musical patriotism and to play to a slender patronage, if need be, till the idea takes hold and subscribers come forward.

MR. GABRILOWITSCH  
CONDUCTS ORCHESTRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Ossip Gabrilowitsch's American debut as conductor at the Manhattan Opera House, New York City, on the evening of Dec. 31, The all-Tschaikowsky program included fantasy for orchestra, "Francesca da Rimini," sixth symphony ("Fathétique"), and concerto for piano and orchestra in B flat minor, op. 23, the last with Ossip Gabrilowitsch as soloist and Arnold Volpe as conductor.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A great deal of interest attached to the first appearance in New York of Ossip Gabrilowitsch as an orchestral conductor, and several of his most prominent fellow musicians were present on the occasion. Mr. Gabrilowitsch is an executive artist and musician who has made a very important place for himself in the musical life of America. The public looks to him for individual and interesting interpretations of the recognized masterpieces and for excursions into the fresh woods and pastures of modern music, and he rarely fails to stimulate interest and approval in a very marked degree. He has, however, hitherto been known to American audiences only as pianist and composer, though he brought with him a reputation as an orchestral conductor.

The audience at the Manhattan Opera House was evidently curious to

see and hear whether he was able to impress an orchestra with his own individuality to the same degree that he does his playing and composition, and if they expected, as many did, something unusual and noteworthy they were far from disappointed. Mr. Gabrilowitsch stepped into the front rank of modern orchestral conductors, and showed that in the matter of knowledge of his music and the means at his command, and in his ability to make his force, do precisely what he intends he has few if any equals in New York. He conducted both the fantasy—many would prefer to call it a tone poem—and the symphony without a score and proved the possession of an unfailing memory and deep appreciation of the points and beauties of both works.

Tschaikowsky's music lends itself to exaggeration, and in some hands its rather hectic qualities become unwholesome and morbid. The temptations to this sort of thing, both in "Francesca da Rimini" and the "Fathétique," are considerable, but although his own executive work bespeaks that he is a man of marked temperament, Mr. Gabrilowitsch never lost a firm grip on himself, his music or his orchestra. There were some very big moments in both pieces, and the orchestra was so inspired that it played like a band of virtuosos. It was evident that they were greatly impressed by their leader, who controlled them with a good deal of that reserved force and repressed masterfulness so noticeable in Nikisch, who, however, at the right moment, could be eloquent and almost opulent in gesture. Thus one got strong tonal contrasts and great crescendos, and in the symphony marvelous pianissimos without any hint of extravagance. The occasional silences in both pieces found the audience itself silently enraptured and there were none of those little interruptions which bespeak nervousness akin to inattention. Comparing him not only with Nikisch but also with other great European conductors and his peers in this country, it can safely be said that Gabrilowitsch has nothing to lose but much to gain by such a comparison. His beat is clear yet varied, with individual indications to sections of the orchestra which are as plain as they are well-timed. His players are kept on the qui vive, and never do more or less as they like, but exactly as the conductor wishes. How well they appreciated their leadership was proved by the liberal applause they showered on Mr. Gabrilowitsch in addition to the ovation of the audience. As for his playing of the concerto, that is too well known a performance to call for comment beyond saying that one regretted that the soloist could not be the association, who will also direct at the pianist's seat in order to get from the orchestra all that he got from the instrument of which he is such a supreme master.

GERALDINE FARRAR  
IN "MME. BUTTERFLY"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

"Madama Butterfly," opera in three acts, music by Giacomo Puccini, libretto by L. Illica and G. Giacosa, after the work of John Luther Long and David Belasco. Revived for the first time this season at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, evening of Jan. 1, 1917. Conductor, Giorgio Polacco. The cast: Cio-Cio-San ..... Geraldine Farrar  
Suzuki ..... Rita Fornia  
Kate Pinkerton ..... Minnie Egner  
B. F. Pinkerton ..... Giovanni Martinelli  
B. F. Sharpless ..... Antonio Scotti  
Goro ..... Angelo Bada  
Yamadori ..... Pietro Audisio  
The Uncle-Priest ..... Bernard Bégue  
Yakuside ..... Francesco Cerri  
The Imperial Commissioner ..... Vincenzo Reschigliani

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The reappearance of Geraldine Farrar at the Metropolitan Opera House this season on the first night of the New Year served to draw an enormous audience. The American prima donna's voice manifested improvement after a comparatively long rest, for apart from occasional concerts Mme. Farrar has not been singing this season, and seems to have confined her energies principally to motion picture acting. But if her voice has improved it may be said that her acting has deteriorated, and her performance suffered from overaccentuation of facial expression and gesture, and the poor little Japanese butterfly became an elaborately painted moth. The improvement in Mme. Farrar's voice consisted in its richer and fuller tone, although there still remains something hard in it, and there is never that tear in the voice which brings the tear to the eye.

As for her acting, while she misses no point, she overemphasizes facial expression and gesture, more particularly the former, which doubtless comes from her recent experiences as a camera actress. Whatever the cause, she plays and sings the part of Cio-Cio-San tragically rather than pathetically, and is theatrical where she should be girlish almost to childishness.

Having said this much, it must be admitted that the part remains one of the most effective in Mme. Farrar's repertoire, and the audience demonstrated approval of her performance with remarkable warmth. From the point of view of ensemble, there is no better piece in the repertoire of the Metropolitan Opera Company. A notable feature of the performance was the excellent singing and agreeable acting of Signor Martinelli as Pinkerton, and he did much to relieve the part of some of its displeasing aspects. He does not strain his excellent voice, nor does he display the usual airs and graces of the primo tenore. Signor Scotti's performance as Sharpless is too well known to call for comment, while Miss Rita Fornia's singing as Suzuki

has also become one of the strong points of the Metropolitan Opera House production, and she fully divided honors with Mme. Farrar in the duet in the second act. Signor Polacco once again displayed intimate acquaintance with the score and the quietly alert methods which inspire complete confidence and insure a perfectly smooth performance.

## PACIFIC COAST NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The first special event to be given this season by the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, Alfred Hertz conductor, was a young people's Christmas concert on Dec. 28. The program included the following numbers:

Overture "Fra Diavolo," Auber; large and small, 2 major symphony, Haydn; dream pantomime, "Hänsel and Gretel," Humperdinck; Turkish march, Beethoven; "Marionette," Glazounoff; "Invitation to the Dance," Weber-Weingartner; "Nutcracker" suite, Tschaikowsky; value lent and pizzicati, Delibes; "Molly on the Shore," Grainger.

The first of the fifth pair of concerts given by the Symphony this season fell on Dec. 22, the second concert of this pair being postponed until Dec. 31. This was a Wagnerian program, the numbers being as follows: "Prelude to 'Lohengrin';" bacchanale, "Tannhäuser," Good Friday Spell, "Parsifal"; Ride of the Valkyries, "Die Walküre"; prelude and Isolde's "Love Death" from "Tristan and Isolde"; introduction to third act, and prelude to "Die Meistersinger."

The fourth pair of Symphony concerts, given on Dec. 8 and 10, at which Percy Grainger was soloist, included Franz Schubert's Mozartian fifth symphony in B flat. Mr. Grainger played the Greg concerto in A minor, op. 16, as a soloist. The orchestra gave the young Australian's latest composition, the "In a Nutshell" suite. The Symphony's fourth popular concert, given on Dec. 17, included the dream pantomime from Humperdinck's "Hänsel and Gretel;" Grainger's "Molly on the Shore," "Shepherd from County Derry," and "In a Nutshell" suite. The Mozart "Figaro" overture, a suite from Bizet's "Carmen," and the Wagner "Rienzi" overture.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Tchaikowsky's symphony No. 4, in F minor, op. 36, was played at the second program of the Portland Symphony concerts, Dec. 3. Other numbers included the overture to "The Secret of Suzanne," Wolf-Ferrari; ballet-suite, Grieg-Motil; march, "Eccossaise," Debussy. Waldebrand Lind, who conducted, will also direct the fourth and sixth concerts.

The opening concert was given Nov. 12 under M. Christensen, president of the association, who will also direct at the pianist's seat in fifth programs. The first numbers were:

Symphony No. 1, C major, Beethoven; "Academic Festival" overture, Brahms; "In der Spinnstube," Dvorak; Irish tune from County Derry, Grainger; ballet music from "Le Cid," Massenet.

The orchestra has a personnel of 60 this year. A prominent place in Portland's musical life has been held by the Apollo Club, which entered upon its ninth season with its twenty-first concert early in the season. The club sings three concerts annually and only to its associate membership, which numbers between 400 and 500 at this time. There are 80 voices in the club, which has always been directed by W. H. Boyer. The soloists are never local. At this concert Earl Cartwright, baritone, was the assisting artist.

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Philharmonic Orchestra, John M. Spargur conductor, opened its season of symphony programs Dec. 7, with Eleanor Osborne Buckley as soloist. The program included the following numbers:

Symphony No. 4, op. 90, Italian, Mendelssohn; aria, "Depuis le jour" from "Louise," Charpentier; suite, lyric, op. 54, Grieg; Songs without words, "Lullaby" (Satie), Rimsky-Korsakoff; "Love's Destiny" (sung in Russian), Rachmaninoff; "Spring," Henschel; British folk music setting for orchestra, Irish tune from County Derry, Irish reel, "Molly on the Shore," Grainger.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, whose home is at Grossmont, near here, was enthusiastically greeted when she appeared in concert here Dec. 7. The audience stood and cheered as she entered. Children brought huge baskets of flowers to the stage for her and she gave each a motherly kiss. She was accompanied by Miss Edith Evans at the piano. The program was as follows:

"My Heart Ever Faithful," Bach; "Ich Liebe Dich," Beethoven; aria, "Ah, non ris," from "Le Prophète," Meyerbeer; "Du bist die Ruh," "Die Forelle," "Der Erlkönig," Schubert; "Traum durch die Dämmerung," Richard Strauss; "Heimweh," Hugo Wolf; "Mutter an der Wiege," Carl Löwe; "Spinnliedchen," H. Reimann; Collection Seventeenth Century; "Dawn in the Desert," Gertrude Ross; "Cry of Rachel," M. T. Salter; "Dawn in the Forest," London Romalch; "The Rosary," Nevin; "Good Morning, Sue," Delibes.

## CHICAGO MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The chief event of the week of music in Chicago has been the return of Mary Garden. This enterprising artist two seasons ago was one of the main props of the Chicago Opera Company. It appeared to Cleofonte Campanini, the director of the organization, that it would go far to renew the public affection for Miss Garden, which in the closing weeks of the season before last had shown certain symptoms of exhaustion. If the singer dropped out of the company for a time, so during the next series of performances at the Auditorium Chicago knew the Scotch artist no more.

It was reasonable to suppose that as absence makes the heart grow fonder, the return of Miss Garden would become something of a public festival. In order to do justice, to so important an occasion the management of the Chicago company decided to bring about the singer's reappearance on New Year's eve, and to show that the function was not to be as other functions are, it decided to make the price of a seat on the main floor of the theater 75 instead of 50.

Miss Garden's reentry into the artistic life of the town was made in Massenet's "Thais." This is a composition in which the singer has disclosed her gifts of various sorts to the great admiration of Mr. Campanini's patrons a season or two ago. It was strange, therefore, that when New Year's eve came round and the curtain went up on "Thais," the multitude in the Auditorium was considerably more attenuated than the opera directorate believed it ought to have been. There were shakings of heads. Some advanced the opinion that the people now wanted singing—and every one, they said, knows that Miss Garden, whatever else she may be, is no great vocalist. Some there were who were saddened because "Thais" had been presented on a Sunday. The person most unconcerned appeared to be Miss Garden herself.

The performance of the singer in "Thais" has been made familiar to the public here. She did not project into it at this representation any new features. Her vocalism was as curious as ever it had been in former days, and her intelligence and histrionic skill are as great. Since then Miss Garden has appeared in "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame." This piece, offered last Wednesday, is one of the singer's best operas. Her portrayal of the juggler undoubtedly is a masterpiece—one filled with beautiful and moving understanding of humanity.

Apart from the opera, some interest has been evoked here by reason of the first performance by the Flonzaley Quartet of the quartet for strings by Ernest Bloch—a work which already has been heard in Boston and in other cities of the East. This composition, which was offered in Chicago Jan. 3, is more peculiar than beautiful. The enthusiasm which greeted it was well restrained and there were those in the audience who stole away from the Playhouse, in which the quartet was set forth, as furtively as possible. The connoisseurs must have been agreed, however, that Bloch, who has made a feature of Jewish idioms, has had something new to say and has said it—in his quartet at least—not unimpressively.

Frederick Stock had in view the interpretation of the first symphony by Bloch, but this project has fallen through owing to the impossibility of obtaining the orchestral parts, which, having been copied on German music paper, have excited the grave suspicions of the French authorities, who refuse to permit them to travel across the Atlantic.

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## SURVEY PLANNED OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIES

Important Development Is Expected to Follow an Investigation of Resources and Reorganization of Industries

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I.—It becomes more and more clear, with the movements for the reorganization of industries, the general development of resources hitherto overlooked, or but lightly touched, and for the gearing of the administrative and industrial machinery of the Empire, that the door of opportunity is swinging wide for the British West Indies. The Royal Colonial Institute, with a much enlarged machinery, is preparing to enter on a survey of the islands' resources and industrial possibilities, and it is very likely that its urgency with the Imperial Government may lead to the appointment of a special commission to the West Indies, such as those which visited this region in 1883 to inquire into public revenue, debts and liabilities, in 1897 to inquire into the condition of the sugar industry, and in 1910, when the West Indian-Caribbean Royal Commission did its work along more general lines. The work of any commission now appointed would be necessarily still more general and far more exhaustive than that of any yet accomplished. It would be, first, a mapping out of potential resources and, second, a drafting of plans for realizing these. It would have to wrestle with the vital labor problem and with administrative and social-economic reforms now ripe for definite handling so as, at any rate, to start the needed reforms on a progressive plane. The work would involve the attachment to the commission of special technical and expert advisers and of machinery for getting hold of and sifting out all the reachable local knowledge of any real importance. It would be for once and all an appraisal approaching exactness and completeness of what the British West Indies, with the contiguous colonies of British Guiana and British Honduras, can do if developed to the full in the products of agriculture, of the output of manufacturing, of the mineral wealth of the soil, and of their tourist centers. In all these directions work has been done and is being done, but compared with such a coming out as that here contemplated it has been spasmodic and haphazard.

British Guiana, which is incomparably the largest unit, covers 90,277 square miles. Next in size comes British Honduras, with 7,562, after which rank Jamaica, 4,450, the Bahamas, 4424. The area of the other colonies is: Trinidad and Tobago, 1974 square miles; Dominica, 304; St. Lucia, 233; Antigua, Barbuda, Redonda, 170; Turks and Caicos, 169; Barbados, 166; St. Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla, 152; St. Vincent, 150; Grenada, 133; Virgin Islands, 50; Montserrat, 32. The total area of all the above is 110,249 square miles. If we remove British Guiana and British Honduras, the islands, which are, strictly speaking, the British West Indies, are only 12,410 square miles.

The total population of all the area, continental and insular, was returned at the last census, 1911, as slightly over 2,000,000. Here Jamaica stands easily first, with 831,332; Trinidad coming next with 333,552; British Guiana has all but 300,000; British Honduras, 40,372; Barbados, with 171,983 to its 166 square miles, is one of the most densely populated places in the world, having 1032 to the square mile. The other islands range from 5000 odd to 66,000 odd. The main reason for the present comparative paucity of population is, of course, that such large portions of the West Indian area remain unused and undeveloped. In Jamaica, for instance, out of an acreage of 2,126,411 (part from Crown lands), only about half, namely, 1,013,025 acres, are returned as being at all under care and cultivation, and of these only about 274,000 acres have been subjected to tillage, the other 739,917 acres remaining "grazing lands," but slightly different very often from the 1,114,283 acres that are left in undisturbed woodland and "runtine." Trinidad, measured by its trade and products, ranks very much higher than does Jamaica, for, while less than half the size of that island, it has a trade which in 1913 (the last normal year) amounted to \$48,838,358, against Jamaica's \$25,284,735; but when we pass to British Guiana we find that a colony that is 45 times the size of Trinidad has a total trade of only \$18,658,918 and, as we have seen, a population of only 296,041 against Trinidad's 333,552. Yet British Guiana contains 57,770,000 acres, of which only 2,000,000 are privately owned, leaving 55,770,000 unalienated Crown lands. In the lowland, easily accessible by railway or by navigable rivers, out of some 10,000,000 acres there are 7,000,000 suitable for agricultural purposes, of which only 1,000,000 acres have been "disposed of," leaving 6,000,000 yet to be taken up and used.

The facts and figures about the British West Indies do not point to that utter stagnation and neglect so lightly alleged by some writers, but they do indicate a progress that is slow and lacking in clearness of aim. British rule has secured for these islands some advantages that are substantial, and some that are of a value quite inestimable. The occasional collisions of prejudice have none of the bitterness known in some other countries with a like race cleavage. There have been established peace, good order, strong and upright courts of law. In all cases to a fair extent, and in some to an excellent degree, the communities have been provided with the public utilities, roads, post offices, police service and schools. In times of need the Mother Country of the Empire has come to their aid with generous grants.

Here are some of the things that have to be improved upon if the British West Indies are to have their larger future. At present each colony remains in direct connection with the Colonial Office in London, and in practically no relation at all with the sister colonies hard by. Occasionally the Secretary of State will secure the adoption by several colonies of a measure thus made common to all, but for the most part there is no such connection of idea, there is no coordination, there are very few factors tending to coordination. There is little intercommunication. Jamaica is nearer to Britain, 4000 miles away across the Atlantic, than she is to Barbados across the width of the Caribbean. Each separate Government, which means pretty nearly each separate island of discernible size, arranges its tariff to suit itself entirely, and with little or no knowledge as to how that tariff or no knowledge as to how that tariff might be better secured by reciprocity with a neighbor colony. One colony will use its tariff to shut out the products of another. It is insular parochialism run mad.

Then there is the duplication in each colony of the paraphernalia of government. Governors, Colonial secretaries, chief justices, auditor-generals, commandants, attorney-generals, solicitor-generals are simply jostling one another in the West Indies. The only way out of this is some form of federation, either to form a British West Indian Island province, a distinct entity within the Empire, as is New Zealand or South Africa, or to have such a federation attached to the Canadian Dominion administratively. It should reduce the cost of administration, and increase its efficiency.

Another need of the present and future in the British West Indies is the establishment within their borders of technical training centers so well equipped that they can turn out men, and women, too, fitter to work in up-to-date agriculture and industry.

Such, in large outline, is the future of the British West Indies. Communal creation and up-growth is a slow thing, and a thing of stages, and it is a futile matter to despise one stage or the other that are past or passing. They are the connective links with the things to be.

## INCREASE IN LIVING COST IN PORTO RICO

Prices of Staple Foods of Poor People Rise So High There Is Actual Want

By special correspondent to The Christian Science Monitor  
SAN JUAN, P. R.—The increase in the price of foodstuffs has, during the past few months, been seriously felt in Porto Rico. The rise has been gradual for a year or so until some two or three months ago. Especially serious has been the increase in the cost of the foods universally used by the poor people of the island.

The diet of the Porto Rican laborer is extremely limited at best. Rice, beans and codfish are consumed in large quantities. These are the staples, foods furnishing the maximum of nourishment at a minimum price. Bread and bananas are also essential elements. Native tubers such as the yautia and batata, and the plantain, known as the "pan-de-jibero" (bread of the countryman) also play an important part in the food of the people. This is not a complete list but it includes the most important foods.

Oranges, mangoes and other native fruits are eaten and some workmen, especially those in the country, have a few chickens and perhaps a pig or goat. Meats, however, have not been generally used by the poorer laborers. A little milk, garlic and canned fish might be not infrequent additions to the workman's meal.

The increases in the prices of these essential foods the past few months have been considerable and rapid. In February, 1914, according to statistics compiled by the local Bureau of Labor, rice retailed at 4 cents a pound. It now sells for 5 and 6 cents. Red beans, a prized and universally used article of food, sold in 1914 for 6 and 7 cents a pound, while at present they cost 18 cents. Codfish that two years ago could be bought for 9 and 10 cents a pound now retails at 12 cents. These foods are largely imported, although there is considerable mountain rice raised in the interior of the island. Native foods vary in price according to the locality. There has, however, been a general and important increase in all of them. In San Juan bananas have doubled in cost; yautia has risen from 2 to 4 cents a pound at retail; while plantain that formerly could be bought at 2 and 3 cents now costs 5 cents.

There also has been a great increase in the cost of bread. Flour is entirely imported and is worth at wholesale \$10 a bag or 5 cents a pound. Bread, however, retails at 10 and 11 and even 15 cents a pound. In 1914, according to the local Bureau of Weights and Measures, it cost only 6 cents a pound. This bureau estimates that it ought not to cost more than 7 1/2 cents a pound today, including labor, interest, cost of materials, etc. Although under the present law the actual weight of each loaf of bread has to be pasted thereon, the chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures believes that further regulation is necessary. He says that under the present system the baker who wishes to increase the price of his bread does not alter the weight of the loaf, but decreases its weight, and thus the majority of the people, especially the poorer people, are unable to figure out the real increase in the price per pound.

## SCHOOL GARDENS OF NEW ORLEANS MAKE BIG SAVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Two thousand children, growing vegetables and small fruits in the gardens in 30 New Orleans schools, have saved their parents the combined sum of \$30,000 this year, according to a statement just compiled by Miss Mary Reames, instructor of the nature study classes at the Normal School in New Orleans.

Miss Reames estimates that each one of these children saved his or her parents \$15 during the past year in the cost of vegetables and berries carried home from the school gardens. Many of these children also have maintained home gardens, and these have helped still more to cut down the cost of living.

Results of the work of these child gardeners, in the schools and at home were shown recently in contests conducted by the Nature Study Club of the Normal School, composed of students of teaching, who will one day have charge of similar little folks in similar gardens. Seventy-two of these Normal students are fostering the work of the children, and Miss Reames' report shows they have met with remarkable success.

All of the products of these small gardens are for home consumption, and, while a few of the children grew flowers for sale, most of them occupied themselves with vegetables, such as potatoes, radishes, cabbage, lettuce, okra, snap beans, carrots and turnips, all of which they and their families could and did eat.

## MANY NOMINATION PAPERS TAKEN OUT

About 1000 nomination papers were taken out by candidates for delegate to the Massachusetts constitutional convention from the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth yesterday. A strong interest is being shown in the convention, judging from inquiries and the demand for nomination papers, says officials in the Secretary's office.

## BRITISH SHELL BID DEPENDS UPON PEACE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, issued a statement Friday on the failure of American bidders to reach the figure fixed by a British concern, Hadfields, Ltd., of Sheffield, on the new 14-inch and 16-inch shells for the navy. At the British Consulate General it was said that Hadfields' bid was doubtless contingent upon the conclusion of peace. Hadfields offered 3000 16-inch shells at \$513 each, to be delivered in 16 months. This was more than \$200 less than the nearest American bid.

## INCREASE IN LIVING COST IN PORTO RICO

Prices of Staple Foods of Poor People Rise So High There Is Actual Want

By special correspondent to The Christian Science Monitor  
SAN JUAN, P. R.—The increase in the price of foodstuffs has, during the past few months, been seriously felt in Porto Rico. The rise has been gradual for a year or so until some two or three months ago. Especially serious has been the increase in the cost of the foods universally used by the poor people of the island.

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## MANY NOMINATION PAPERS TAKEN OUT

## PROF. SHAW SAYS FOOD IS WASTED

PORTLAND, Ore.—Prof. Thomas Shaw, agriculturist of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways, says, in the Oregonian, that "people waste more food than they eat. They order about twice as much as they need when they go into a restaurant. That's what causes the high cost of living."

"It's the same with almost all other food commodities. Waste, waste, waste. You see it everywhere—in the home, in the markets and in the public eating places. It's time we called a halt on this extravagance, this sinful waste. We are throwing away, almost every day, as much food as we eat, and many all around us actually are suffering for the want of it."

## WHITE HOUSE ENGAGEMENT

Mrs. Bertha Cushing Child, the Boston contralto and teacher of singing, has been engaged to sing for President Wilson at the White House in Washington on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 9. She will sing groups of French, Russian, English and American songs. Henry Gideon will play the accompaniment. Mrs. Child will also all other recital engagements in Washington.

## BOSTON MUSIC NOTES

Albert Spalding, violinist, will appear with the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the concert of Jan. 12 and 13 in Symphony Hall. The program of the concert is as follows:

Sibelius, "Pohjola's Daughter," "The Oceanides," "Nightingale and Sunbird" (first time in Boston); Beethoven, concerto for violin in D, op. 61, and overture to "Egmont."

Miss Irma Seydel, violinist, appears at the Symphony concert in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 11. The program of the concert is as follows:

Schumann, "Rhenish" symphony; Borodin, "On the Steppes of Central Asia"; Saint-Saëns, third concerto for violin, in B minor; Wagner, overture to "Rienzi."

Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, appears in Symphony Hall tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, with Carl Lamson as his accompanist. He will present the following works:

Bach, suite in E minor and chaconne for violin alone; Vieuxtemps, concerto No. 2 in F sharp minor; Gluck, melody in D minor; Dittersdorf, scherzo in B flat major; Carlier, "Il Chasse" (caprice); Weber, laghetto in B flat major; Schubert, "Moment Musical"; Mozart, rondo in G major; Kreisler-Dvorak, "Indian Lament"; three old Vienna dances, "Liebesleid," "Schön Rosmarin" and "Liebesfreud."

Ignace Paderewski, pianist, appears in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 14, presenting the following selections:

Beethoven, sonata in C minor, op. 111; Schumann, "Papillons"; Paderewski, sonata, op. 21; Chopin, nocturne, etude, scherzo in C sharp minor; Stojowski, "L'ant d'amour" and "Pres du ruisseau"; Liszt, fantasy on Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Miss Dai Buell, pianist, will give a recital in Jordan Hall on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 15, playing the following works:

Gavotte variée, Rameau; melodie, Gluck-Sgambati; fantasia, op. 17, Schumann; scherzo, B minor, Chopin; berceuse, Chopin; etude, F minor, Chopin; theme "Chopin" varié, Stojowski; humoresque, Tschalkowsky; intermezzo Polacco, Paderewski; "Blue Danube," Schütz-Evler.

## Cincinnati Orchestra

The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Ernest Kunwald, conductor, appears in Symphony Hall on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 11. The organization, long well supported by the citizens of Cincinnati, is now in the possession of a fund of \$700,000, by which its finances are on a permanent basis. It brings to Boston about \$80,000. Its purposes in coming East are said to be the same that have brought other western orchestras into this territory—on the one hand, to show the older communities how the West is establishing music, and on the other hand, to gain the prestige that comes from giving concerts in New York and Boston. The program of the concert is as follows:

Overture, "Die Meistersinger," Wagner; symphony No. 6, "Pastorale," Beethoven; "Sinfonia Domestica," Strauss.

## Hubbard Opera Talks

Tonight at 8:15 o'clock Havah Hubbard will give the first of a series of opera talks in Bates Hall, Boston Y. M. C. A., 312 Huntington Avenue. Claude Gotthelf, pianist, will assist. Mr. Hubbard's first talk will be on "Falstaff." His other dates are Jan. 20 and Feb. 3. There will be no admission charged.

## Flonzaley Quartet

The Flonzaley Quartet, Messrs. Bettl, Pochon, Ara and d'Archembeau, give their extra concert in Jordan Hall on the evening of Monday, Jan. 8. The three numbers on the program are:

Bloch, quartet in B major; Moor, suite for two violins; Haydn, quartet in G major, op. 77, No. 1.

## Miss Evelyn Starr

Miss Evelyn Starr, violinist, will give a second recital in Jordan Hall, Saturday afternoon, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock, assisted by Walter Golde, pianist. Her program is as follows:

"La Folia," Corelli; concerto in D major, Mozart; air, Goldmark; serenata Napolitana, Sgambati; gavotte, Marchand-Prêtre; "Sweet Miss Mary," Couperin; Press; melodie, Stojowski; "Le Petit Berger," Debussy; habanera, Sarasate.

## Miss Irma Seydel

On Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 17, in Jordan Hall, Miss Irma Seydel, violinist, will give a recital, assisted by Mme. Sturkow-Ryder, pianist. On the program are a sonata by Paderewski; violin numbers by Schubert-Wilhelm, Rissland, Debussy, Sturkow-Ryder and Sarasate; and piano numbers by d'Albert, Glinka-Balakirew, Rhené-Baton and Saint-Saëns.

## Tremont Temple Course

Miss May Peterson, soprano, appears in the Tremont Temple course of concerts on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 25. Other artists are Arthur Hackett, tenor; and Heinrich Gebhard, pianist. The accompanist will be John A. O'Shea.

## Evan Williams

Evan Williams, tenor, will sing popular songs and airs, at his recital of Wednesday evening, Jan. 17, in Jordan Hall, his program being as follows:

"Ah, Love But a Day," Protheroe; "A Spirit Flower," Campbell-Tipton; "Loch Lomond," old Scotch; "Mentra Gwen," old Welsh; "Just a Wearyin' for You," Jacobs-Bond; "My Pretty Jane," Bishop; "O Dry Those Tears," del Riego; "Open the Gates of the Temple," Knapp; recitative, "Behold and See," "Comfort Ye," and "Sound an Alarm," Handel; "Absent," Metcalf; "Sweet Miss Mary," Couperin; "All Thro' the Night," old Welsh; "Because," d'Harlelot; "A Perfect Day," Bond; "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere," Pearis.

## Miss Frances Nevin

Miss Frances Nevin gives a course of interpretations of Wagner's operas at the Hotel Tulleries, 270 Commonwealth Avenue, on Monday mornings in February at 11 o'clock. Miss Nevin also announces an interpretation of

Wagner's "Parsifal" in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Friday, April 6, with John Hermann Loud, organist, assisting. The program of her course at the Hotel Tulleries is as follows:

Feb. 5, "Rheingold"; 12, "Die Walküre"; 19, "Siegfried"; 26, "Götterdämmerung."

## Harold Bauer

"The Music of Today" which Harold Bauer, the pianist, will present at his recital of Friday afternoon, Jan. 26, in Jordan Hall, will include three numbers played in Boston for the first time. A new work by Edward Royce is entitled, "Theme and Variations in A Minor." Alexander Scriabine's seventh sonata, op. 64, in one movement, had its first American performance in New York recently by Mr. Bauer. The third new work is Raoul Laparra, composer of the operas "La Habanera" and "La Junta." Other composers represented on the program are Schönberg, Debussy, Franck and Moussorgsky.

## Miss Katharine Dayton

Miss Katharine Dayton appears in Steinert Hall on the afternoon of Tuesday, Jan. 9, presenting a program of folksongs and other pieces, with Ruth Dayton assisting as accompanist. Her program is as follows:

Folksong from Kentucky, arr. by Brockway; "A Woman's Work is Never Done," arr. Sharp; "Must I Go Bound?" arr. Hughes; "The Loyal Lover," arr. Sharp; "Chanson de Saint-Jean," "Fernet" and "Dodo, Petite," folksongs of Savoie; "When the Night Comes," Carpenter; "The Sleeping Princess," Borodine; "Tum-Tum," Newcomb; "The Young Lady in Blue," "The Young Lady in White" and "The Young Lady of Parma," Lang; "A Little Bit of Sunlight" and "Pointed Points of View," Johnson; "Johnny's Court," Drummond; "En roulant ma boule" and "Dans Paris y a t'une brune," folksongs of Quebec, arr. Tremblay; "Le rossignol," Drummond; "The Yak," Peol; "The Old Man of the Cape" and "A Miraculous Escape," Bennett.

## Choral Music Society

The Choral Music Society, Stephen Townsend, conductor, gives a concert in Jordan Hall on the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 10, at 8 o'clock, with Messrs. Holy, Theodoreovitz, Elmira, Werner and Nagle of the Boston Symphony Orchestra assisting. The organist will be John P. Marshall; the pianist, Samuel Endicott. The program is as follows:

Osgood, "Christmas Bells"; Gretchaninoff, "Our Father"; Rimski-Korsakoff, "Russian Carol" and "Merry Yuletide"; Lang, "The Heavenly Noel"; Ladiniault, old Christmas carols; Grainger, "The Merry Wedding"; Chadwick, "Silently Swaying on the Water's Breast"; Stanford, three cavalier songs; Lewis, "The Consolation of Music."

## People's Choral Union

The People's Choral Union, Frederick W. Wodell, conductor, gives a performance of Haydn's "Creation" in Symphony Hall tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock, with an orchestra of Boston Symphony men assisting. The soloists will be Miss Grace Bonner Williams, soprano; J. Garfield Stone, tenor; and Willard Flint, bass.

## Artists to Appear

Miss Isolda Menges, violinist, will make her first appearance before the Boston musical public on Monday afternoon, Jan. 15, in Jordan Hall.

Miss Persis Cox, pianist, and Miss Julia Pickard, violinist, announce a sonata recital at Steinert Hall for Tuesday evening, Jan. 16. On their program is the C sharp minor sonata of Dohnany.

Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, pianist, will be heard in Steinert Hall, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 20.

Oliver Denton, pianist, will give a recital in Jordan Hall, Saturday afternoon, Jan. 20, at 3 o'clock.

Jordan Hall, Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 24, Reinhold Warlich, baritone, will give a recital with Fritz Kreisler as his accompanist.

Edouard Deru, violinist, Hans Ebell, pianist, and Ralph Smalley, cellist, are to give a program of chamber music at Steinert Hall on Friday evening, Jan. 26.

Miss Elena Gerhardt, soprano, comes to Boston Saturday afternoon, Jan. 27, giving a recital in Jordan Hall.

The Cherniavsky Trio is announced to make its first Boston appearance in Symphony Hall on the evening of Feb. 15.

Miss Jeraldine Calla, soprano, gives a song recital in Jordan Hall on the evening of Monday, Feb. 19, with Mrs. Margaret Gorham Glaser as her accompanist.

## Mr. Kreisler With Apollo Club

The Apollo Club of Boston, one of the oldest and best known male singing organizations in the country, announces a concert in Symphony Hall, Jan. 23, at which Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, will be the assisting artist and will play an obligato with the club. The sale of tickets opens at Symphony Hall Jan. 8. The program contains the best from the club's classical and popular library. Mr. Kreisler appears on the program three times, and in addition will play an obligato with the club in Deboli's "Mysterious Night." The club's selections will include "The Viking Song," Coleridge-Taylor; "The Broken Melody," Sibelius; "Immortal Spirit of Song," Gibson; "Sword of Ferrara," Bullard; Cadman's "Indian Songs," and several others with incidental solos by members of the club. Emil Mollenhauer is the conductor of the Apollo Club; Dr. A. T. Davison is the organist, and Frank H. Luker, the pianist.

## AT THE THEATERS

Colony—Otis Skinner, 8:15.  
Copley—"The Old Man Out," 8:10.  
Hollis—"Pollyanna," 8:15.  
Keth—"The Goodbye," 7:45.  
Majestic—"You're in Love," 8:10.  
Park Square—"The Great Lover," 8:15.  
Plymouth—"Miss Grace George in Shaw's Major Barbara," 8:10.  
Shubert—"Passing Show," 8.  
Tremont—"Chin-Chin," 8.  
Wilbur—"The Unchastened Woman," 8:15.  
Matinee—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Colonial, Majestic, Hollis, Park Square, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Shubert, 2.



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## MR. GRAVEURE HEARD IN PROGRAM OF SONGS

Louis Graveure, Baritone—Song recital in Jordan Hall, with Frank Bibb playing the piano accompaniment; afternoon of Jan. 5. The program: "Nicht mehr zu dir, zu gehen," Brahms; "Schlaf nur ein," Jensen; "Auf dem grünen Balkon," Wolf; "Gestaendnis," Schumann; "Wie froh und frisch," Brahms; "The Parting," Crisp; "Invitation au voyage," Duparc; "Petite main," Saint-Saëns; "Apsaisement," Chausson; "Mal," Saint-Saëns; "Fragment aus dem Aeschylus," "Das sie hier gewesen," "Dankesagung an den Bach," "An die untergehende Sonne," and "Opheus Schubert," "The Lights of Home," Sellen; "Sylvia," Speaks; "I Told My Love to the Roses," Johnson; "A Little Bird," and "Mistletoe," Crisp; "A Rondo of Spring," Frank Bibb.

Mr. Graveure appeared but a short time ago in Symphony Hall, presenting works not greatly unlike those on his Jordan Hall program. A new song by Crisp, "The Parting," somewhat

long, written in the manner of continuous melody, would be an important addition to his repertory, if only its text were of equal value



## BOSTON'S YEAR IN REAL ESTATE BEATS RECORDS

Approximately \$175,000,000 in  
Property Changed Hands in  
1916 and Nearly \$90,000,000  
Was Loaned on Mortgages

Real estate activity in Boston in 1916 exceeded that of any previous year according to the records which show that approximately \$175,000,000 in property changed hands during the year. Nearly \$90,000,000 was loaned on mortgages and about \$30,000,000 was invested in new and re-modeled improvements.

The additions to the State House are nearing completion and will soon be ready for public inspection, as well as other changes taking place on and around Beacon Hill. Little's building, at Boylston and Tremont streets, will soon open its doors to the public. The Oliver Ditson new building near by on Tremont Street is making progress. The F. P. O'Connor Building at 142 Tremont has been remodeled. The new Fidelity Trust Company's 11-story new home at 146 State Street is about ready for dedication and the Bankers Realty Investment Trust's modern mercantile building at State Street and Atlantic Avenue will be turned over by the contractors to the owners in a short time.

The addition to the Devonshire Building at Washington and State streets is already housing new tenants in portions of that structure, which has been under construction most of the past year.

The Quincy Market, Cold Storage & Warehouse Company improvement on Long Wharf and T Wharf is another 1916 product that has added considerably to the tax income for the city.

In South Boston, whole blocks have been built and leased or sold for manufacturing purposes or to the wool business. In East Boston the Revere Sugar Refining Company has started improvements that will take a long time to complete.

Several new six-story brick factories have been recently completed by the Cooperative Realty Company on Bryant Street, Roxbury.

Thousands of dollars worth of automobile salesrooms have been constructed in various parts of the Back Bay during 1916 and several large garages and accessory buildings, planned some time ago, are being erected in the vicinity of Brookline Avenue, Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue.

The purchasers of the Maverick wharf property in East Boston have spent considerable money in renewing its usefulness.

The public library additions on Blagden Street and the remodeling of the Nottingham Chambers at 15 to 35 Huntington Avenue are included in work inaugurated in 1916. Another improvement is the new Huntington Avenue postoffice. Still another building erected in the past year is the modern apartment house, costing over \$500,000, at the corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Charlesgate West.

Among the real estate properties changing hands are included the Boston Opera House, the Niles Building on School Street, the American House on Hanover Street and the Shoe and Leather Building on Essex Street.

Modern buildings erected at Eliot and Pleasant streets in South End found a ready buyer for permanent investment following the widening of the street.

The Hotel Princeton property at 1277 Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton, was purchased in August by the Princeton Hotel Company from George Foster Peabody of New York City.

A noteworthy purchase was made in October when Francis M. Learned, trustee of the Callamore estate, bought from George S. Smith, trustee, the large new mercantile property at 1000 to 1020 Washington Street, covering nearly all of the 22,000 square feet of land.

Another sale of last year involved the four story and basement property at 12 Winter Street, in the midst of the retail shopping district, where property of any kind is hard to get at any price. It was said at the time title was passed that it brought about \$100,000 above the taxed valuation.

Title to the Penn Building at 24 Milk Street was transferred from the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia to the Penn Realty Trust. It is valued at about \$1,000,000 and is fully occupied.

The Old Bowdoin Square Baptist Tabernacle property, valued by the assessors at \$185,000, was among the purchases made by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company in November, this particular parcel being intended to relieve the congested condition of the Haymarket Exchange in the future.

An important sale that came near the close of 1916 was that of the interest in the Dartmouth-Plaza Realty Trust in the Copley Theater, formerly known as the Toy Theater, and by this purchase by Mr. Douglas Flattery, who built the house, it gives him absolute control, subject to a lease to the Jewett Players. These and many other smaller sales have combined to make the year just passed one of the most prosperous and satisfactory to brokers and investors alike.

The report of inspector of buildings for the city of Quincy, covering the period of 1916 from Jan. 1 to Dec. 27, is as follows: Total number of applications 920; for dwellings, etc., 341; for mercantile and manufacturing, 37; for miscellaneous, 240; for alterations, 226. The total estimated cost is \$828,467.

The inspector of buildings at Wakefield has reported to the selectmen there were 133 applications granted in

1916 involving an estimated expenditure of \$208,720. There were 56 dwellings, 17 mercantile, 23 miscellaneous and 20 alterations and additions. Eight new garages were established, for which hearings were held and licenses granted.

In the city of Cambridge there were 798 applications granted for the erection of all kinds of buildings during the year of 1916, at an estimated expenditure of \$4,033,115.

## INDIAN MOTOR CAR OWNER MARKS PROGRESS OF RACE

Southern Arizona Indian Is Expert in Dry Farming—Government School Aids

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PHOENIX, Ariz.—When John Lightfoot drove his modest automobile through the business streets of Phoenix, a short time ago, he made some small history, for he drove the first automobile to be owned by a "reservation" or "blanket" Indian. There are several Indian chauffeurs in Phoenix and vicinity, but the tribesman who has stuck to the hard soil and endeavored to wrest a living from the land grants of the White Father is not much given to automobiles.

The Arizona Indian, especially the Southern Arizona Indian, has not advanced as far along the paths of civilization as his red brother of the East or of Oklahoma. At the same time he has kept doggedly at the task in hand, and as a result is the only dry farmer in this part of the country. That is, the only dry farmer who makes the dry farm support him.

The Government Indian School at Phoenix has done much to bring about the new order of things. The Indian is difficult to get within the purview of a higher education, but once an idea is thoroughly assimilated he will abide by that idea for weal or woe. The school turns out graduates learned in modern agriculture. For the most part they go back to their reservations, and in a measure adapt their knowledge to the requirements and for the benefit of their tribesmen.

Irrigation is largely for the whites. The Indians have received little consideration when it comes to expensive projects, and it is all the more to their credit that they are "padding their own canoe." The Arizona Indian has pretty well learned the lesson of segregation. He is working out his own destiny. He is growing his own potatoes, beans and fodder.

That is why the great reservations within a few hours' ride of Arizona's capital city are worth studying; why the excellent Sacaton Indian fair this year was a revelation in what may be done with a limitless expanse of sand dunes.

That is why John Lightfoot and his automobile marked an epoch.

## SEVERAL MORE BILLS ARE FILED IN SENATE AND HOUSE

A petition of J. C. Pelletier has been filed in the Senate by Senator Timothy of Boston for legislation to allow police officers to arrest without warrant any person who the officer has reasonable grounds to suspect has committed a felony in this Commonwealth or elsewhere.

The petition of David I. Robinson for the County Treasurers Association has been filed by Senator Brown of Gloucester for legislation to allow county treasurers to employ such clerical assistance as may be approved by their respective county commissioners.

The petition of Frank F. Morse, for the national federation of state, city, town and county employees' unions, has been filed by Senator Jackson of Lynn, for legislation to provide that all cities and towns that have not accepted the act of 1914 providing for two weeks' vacation annually for laborers shall vote upon this measure at the next State election.

The petition of Albert F. Hayden has been filed by Senator Timothy of Boston for legislation to establish the salary of the second assistant clerk of the Roxbury Municipal Court at \$1500.

In the House Representative Frost of Somerville has filed a bill to repeal the Act of 1915 for the reorganization of the Boston & Maine Railroad. He says that he proposes to introduce a bill that the State should buy the 51 per cent controlling interest in this corporation, whenever it is to be had. He also has in mind a bill to provide that no solvent corporation shall be put into the hands of a receiver, unless to close up its affairs.

Other measures filed with the House are as follows: Mr. Kelley of Worcester, from the Massachusetts branch of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America, that when a building is being constructed by any public body by direct day work, a practical journeyman masonry mechanic of at least five years' experience shall superintend the construction; by E. J. Cox of Boston, for abolition of capital punishment; by Mr. Bower of Lawrence, from Frank P. Morse for the National Federation of State, City, County and Town Employees unions, for extension of the civil service laws to the employees of penal institutions and others in Essex county; by J. L. Donovan of Boston, that the full amount of a fire insurance policy shall be paid in case of total loss; by Mr. Sullivan of Salem that keepers of almshouses in cities and towns be under civil service laws; by Mr. Dowd of Worcester for a Saturday half holiday for laborers in cities and towns, subject to a referendum by the municipalities; respectively, by the same, to add teamsters to the classes of city and town laborers who are entitled to an annual vacation of two weeks without loss of pay.

## REAL ESTATE

A sale has been closed of the property at 112 Thorndike Street, Brookline, consisting of a single frame house, assessed for \$6500, garage and 6032 square feet of land, assessed for \$2900. Making a total assessment of \$9400. Mrs. Mary Lewis conveyed to Mrs. Mary L. Ryan, who bought for a home.

Marion Wright Walsh has purchased the property at 135 St. Paul Street, Brookline. This estate carries an assessment of \$14,000, of which \$6500 is on the single frame house and the balance, \$7500, on the 8546 square feet of land. Mrs. Walsh plans to occupy at once. John V. Dittmore was the grantor.

A lot of land situated on the southerly side of Ashton Avenue, Newton Center, containing 9602 square feet, assessed for \$1300, has been sold. The estate of William Morton conveyed to Thurlow S. Widger, who bought to add to his other holdings.

W. F. and E. H. Miller have sold the old frame house and six acres of land, with a large frontage, on High Street, near Stonehaven Station, Dedham. The whole is assessed on a valuation of \$16,000, of which \$14,200 is on the land. Miss Hannah Greenwood bought for development.

The old Sprague estate at Saxonville, in the town of Framingham, has been sold. It consists of a colonial house of 10 rooms, also a barn, garage and 10 acres of land bordering on Lake Cochituate. The grantor is Mrs. Blanche M. Wilson and the purchaser is Mrs. Katherine A. Derby of Cambridge, who will make extensive improvements and occupy as a summer home. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers in all these sales.

## SALES OF DORCHESTER ESTATES

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of a three-family frame house at 37 Rockford Street, Dorchester. The total assessed valuation is \$3500, of which \$900 is on 2200 square feet of land. The grantor was Edward J. Harrington and the purchaser William W. Lewis. S. W. Keene & Son were the brokers.

Papers have this day gone to record in the sale of an improved property owned by Joseph S. Rosso at 1635 Dorchester Avenue, corner of Mather Street, Dorchester. There is a large frame building and 3568 square feet of land carrying an assessment of \$12,500, of which \$2000 applies on the land. Annie E. Crosby is the buyer.

## AUCTION SALE AT LYNN

Property at 67 Ocean Street, at the junction of New Ocean Street, belonging to the estate of Emily M. Williams, was sold to Thomas W. Gardner for \$16,100 at public auction Thursday, Jan. 4, by George W. Breed & Son, auctioneers. There was a large attendance. The premises consist of a large colonial house, garage and lot containing about 14,100 square feet. The new owner buys for a home and takes immediate possession.

## COUNTRY PLACES AND FARMS

Sale is reported of the estate at 2 Cabot Street, Winchester, comprising a frame dwelling house with modern improvements and 16,000 square feet of land, assessed on a total valuation of \$8800. The grantor was Lillian E. Burton, the purchaser George C. Tarbell.

Josephine M. Hudson has sold her estate on Main Street, opposite the Common, Wilmington. There are 12 acres of land, six acres tillage and balance a magnificent pine grove. The house contains 12 rooms with modern improvements. There is also a large stable. The estate is assessed on a valuation of \$12,800. Frank A. Roman was the purchaser.

The Edward T. Harrington Company has sold for J. Edward Allen et al., an estate on the Concord Road, Billerica, comprising two acres of land under a high state of cultivation, a nine-room house with all modern improvements and large stable with modern equipments. The purchaser was Ellis Letherbee.

Sale is just reported of an estate on the State Highway, Marlborough, known as the John Wheeler homestead and comprising 14 acres of land, the greater part of which is tillage and includes a large orchard. There is an eight-room house with slate roof, also large barn and several poultry houses. The grantor was Archibald H. Foster, the purchaser being Mrs. A. V. Bent. All of these sales were made through the office of the Edward T. Harrington Company.

## LEASED FACTORY PROPERTY

The entire four-story and basement building numbered 239-41 Albany Street, has been leased for the Whittemore Corporation, to the Sears & Roebuck shoe factory. Wilfred Barnes represented the lessors. Negotiated through the office of Henry W. Savage, Inc.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Longwood Ave., 336-352, Ward 14, Mass. College of Pharmacy, Kilham & Hopkins; brick college.  
St. Andrew Ter., 5, Ward 19; Wm. Duff & Son; frame dwelling.  
Washington St., 506-508, Ward 5; H. E. Hagen, lessee, Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore; alter mercantile.  
Mass. Ave., 232-284, Ward 7; Joseph H. McManus; alter store and tenements.  
Washington St., 2331-2335, and 16-12, Ward 12; Charles H. Olmstead; alter mercantile.

## FREE TALKS AT ART MUSEUM

Free lectures will be given Sunday afternoon at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by Frank Chouteau Brown, who will speak on "Pen Drawings and Book Illustration" in Classroom A at 2:45 o'clock; and by Henry L. Seaver, who will speak on a portrait of John Paul Jones in the water color room at 3:30 o'clock.

## GREATER POWER FOR COUNTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Local Legislation May Be Shifted  
From Assembly Responsibility  
—Liquor and Suffrage Measures to Be Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Notwithstanding the fact that one of the four constitutional amendments adopted in the recent election will eliminate local and petty legislation by the General Assembly there are so many important matters of general legislation to come up that the indications are that the approaching General Assembly is going to be a very busy body.

As a matter of course one of the most important matters that will first confront the Legislature will be a measure to provide for the enactment of this local and petty legislation by the counties and cities. Under the new order of things the counties will be endowed with greater powers than they have ever had in the history of the State. In framing this law there is going to be wide difference of opinion and much discussion and much time of the Legislature will be consumed before an act is passed.

Very little attention was paid to these vastly important amendments by the voters in some of the counties, but they were ratified none the less. The four amendments provide as follows: To restrict local, private and special legislation. To prevent delays in trials by providing emergency judges. To prevent special charters to corporations by the General Assembly. To prevent special charters to towns, cities and incorporated villages.

With the growth of the prohibition movement in the nation the antisaloon forces of the State are encouraged to believe that they will be able to have a more drastic liquor act passed as it is proposed by the league to prevent all shipments of liquor into the State. It is doubtful that the law will be amended so as to exclude all shipments. It is quite probable, however, that it will be considerably tightened, as there is a growth instead of a waning of the prohibition sentiment in the State.

An effort is going to be made to have the State adopt the Australian ballot system. There is already considerable sentiment along this line, but just how strong the sentiment is has not fully developed. Judge Thomas A. Jones, of Asheville, who will represent Buncombe County in the Senate, unqualifiedly indorses the system and will see that a bill is introduced. The legislative committee of the Asheville Board of Trade has gone on record for the system and will urge that body for the passage of a bill to this effect.

A woman suffrage resolution is to be introduced which will ask that the question be submitted to the voters of the State. This will undoubtedly precipitate one of the most interesting fights of the entire session. Since the women of the West are claiming that their votes elected the President, the advocates of equal suffrage in this State have been feeling very optimistic and they expect to be successful in the coming Legislature.

William Jennings Bryan will be in Raleigh on Jan. 15 and the leaders of the equal suffrage movement expect to get him to speak before the General Assembly in the interest of woman's suffrage. It is also quite likely that Mr. Bryan will be invited to address a joint meeting of the Legislature in the interest of a more drastic prohibition measure for the State, and that he will deal with both prohibition and woman suffrage in the same address. The national Equal Suffrage League now has a field agent in this State who is making addresses at many points. The formation of equal suffrage leagues is also being pushed.

This state-wide primary law for all parties on the same day, which was given its first trial last June, will also be brought up for amendments to correct what it is conceded to be some defects. There was considerable opposition to the measure at the last session and it is likely to be opposed again when it is taken up for amendment.

## COURT SAYS LIQUOR MUST BE RETURNED

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A decision which resulted in the recovery of more than \$3000 worth of confiscated liquor by a dozen "locker" clubs of Nashville, was handed down by Judge A. B. Neil in the Davidson County Criminal Court, says a special to the News-Scimitar.

Judge Neil held that the bench warrants he issued for the arrest of the club operators who were violating the liquor law did not give the authorities the right to confiscate and hold their stocks, and that the power to return the liquor to its rightful owners was solely with the sheriff of the county.

Immediately following the decision Sheriff Joe Wright went into consultation with attorneys and was advised by them to return the liquor to the operators of the clubs from which it had been taken. He followed the advice.

Judge Neil's decision affected about a dozen clubs which have been raided since the campaign by State Food and Drug Inspector Eakw against the "locker" clubs was begun.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Owners of the former missionary schooner George B. Cluett, operated for some years between Boston and the Labrador missions, are now preparing to change the name of the schooner. The recent sale of the craft did not include the name of the boat, as that has been reserved for another craft to be owned by the association later. Permission must be granted at Washington, and the owners have taken the preliminary steps. The documents transferring the ownership to George C. Jenkins of Boston have been filed at the Custom House.

British Government officials have requisitioned the British steamer Knight of the Garter, which has been under charter to the France & Canada Steamship Company and made several trips to and from Boston, it was reported in maritime circles here today. The vessel has carried steel, grain and other freight for the French Government and was preparing to return to Boston from France when taken over for war duty, it is reported.

C. O. Heckelberg, machinist, who has been stationed on the coastguard cutter Manning at Seattle for 15 years, arrived here today to take charge of the engines aboard the United States cutter Winnimmet, the United States customs boarding boat. He replaces Herman Rader, who has been transferred to the United States cutter Acushnet, stationed at Woods Hole.

The United States coastguard cutter Gresham, Captain Camden, sailed today for Provincetown, via Wood End, where a call is to be made to deliver the power lifeboat to the Wood End lifesavers. The lifeboat has been at the Charlestown Navy Yard for about a month undergoing repairs. The Gresham then resumes the winter patrol duty along the coast.

Receipts of fish were heavy for a Saturday at the South Boston fish pier today. Arrivals: Schrs A P Andrew 119,500 pounds, Somerville 64,500, Robert & Richard 74,000, Buena 9200, Walham 10,000, Henry L Marshall 7000, Ethel B Penny 6800, Athena 10,000, Helen B Thomas 14,200, Sadie M Nunan 13,000, Gertrude De Costa 10,000, Fannie Belle Atwood 16,600. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundred-weight: Haddock \$6.97, steak cod \$9.25@12, market cod \$5.66, pollock \$4.25@5, large hake \$11@12, medium hake \$7@8, and cusk \$5@6.

Gill netters were the only arrivals at Gloucester today with about 100,000 pounds fresh fish, mostly pollock.

One of the largest lists of tourists sailing for the tropics this season left New York today on the United Fruit Company's steamship Calamare for Havana, Cristobal and Costa Rica. Among the passengers were a large number of New England people among whom were Capt. William Winder of the Portsmouth Navy Yard and Mrs. Winder, who are going to Havana.

The four masted barkentine Herdis, built at Richard T. Green's Shipyard, Chelsea, is to be launched at 11 a. m. Tuesday, it was announced today. Unusual interest centers in the event, inasmuch as it is the first square rigged vessel built in this vicinity in a quarter of a century. Two weeks after launching, the vessel is expected to be ready for service, and present plans call for towing the Herdis to New York to load for a neutral port, probably in Norway.

## PORT OF BOSTON

### Arrivals

United States coastguard cutter, Gresham, Camden, Gloucester.

Steamers Onondaga, Packer, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.; City of Gloucester, Linneen, Gloucester.

Schooner Acadia (Br), McLoud, Bay of Islands.

### Cleared

Steamers Carthagenia (Br), Mowatt, Glasgow; Norfolk, Hart, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.; Tuscan, Rogers, Norfolk.

## NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today's arrivals Philadelphia, Curacao and San Juan; Sao Paulo, Santos, Rio Janeiro and Bahia; City of Savannah, Savannah; Andania, London; Stephen, Liverpool; Oranje Nassau, Port de Paix; Elmar Jarl, Las Palmas; El Rio, Galveston; Concho, Galveston and Key West; Byron, Buenos Aires and Montevideo; Anvers, Rotterdam and Barry; Temple E. Dorr, New Orleans; Katahdin, Georgetown, S. C.

## REGIMENT CONTEST

Adjt.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson has received a letter from Col. William C. Hayes of the Second Regiment asking that his command be given consideration in the choice of a representative of the Massachusetts branch of the National Guard in competition with a regiment from the regular army. Recently the adjutant-general issued a challenge to the war department for a tournament covering the entire range of militia duties. It is known that the second regiment, which occupied one of the most vital positions on the Mexican border, with headquarters in Columbus, N. M., is favorably regarded by the chief of the Massachusetts military.

## WOMEN TO HEAR WAMBAUGH

Prof. Eugene Wambaugh of Harvard University will speak next Monday afternoon to the class for the study of international problems at the headquarters of the Massachusetts branch of the Woman's Peace Party on "The Contribution of the United States to International Law." At the Harvard Law School, Professor Wambaugh is delivering a course of lectures on the problems of international law developed by the present war in Europe.

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## PORTLAND PORT OF CALL FOR MOTOR SHIPS

PORTLAND, Ore.—Portland is unquestionably to be made a port of call in the service of the Norway-Pacific line, which will operate a fleet of motor-ships to all Pacific Coast harbors, but for the present the ships are to be used for fast cargoes from one or two ports to Scandinavian countries, and a schedule will be worked out as soon as peace is restored, says the Oregonian.

That is about the outlook as forecasted by Thorleif F. Fuglesang of Christiania, Norway, who has come to the coast from the head office to act as vice-president of the agency established at San Francisco, the president of which is Fritz Olsen, a son of the head of the firm. Mr. Fuglesang was in conference with Chamber of Commerce representatives, as well as G. B. Hegardt, chief engineer of the Commission of Public Docks, the latter furnishing the visitor with information bearing on general river conditions.

The company has its new 10,000-ton motorship George Washington loading coal at Norfolk for San Francisco, and on delivering the cargo she takes freight there and on Puget Sound for Norway. The Bayard will be back to the coast in March and the Brazil will return also, while about five of a new fleet of motorships have been delivered to the owners and they will be available later. Until attractive freights in other trades cease it is not believed a regular schedule will be maintained.

## INFORMATION ON SAILINGS WITHHELD

Information concerning all steamers sailing from Boston to transatlantic ports, hitherto given out at the Boston Custom House, will be kept secret hereafter, according to an announcement today from Edmund Billings, collector of the port. This statement followed a message from Washington today which, said Collector Billings, confirmed the action taken by the port authorities at the request of British lines in suppressing all manifests and clearance papers of British steamers sailing recently. All steamers, including those of neutral registry and those who have made no request such as the British have done, will be affected by today's announcement. The sailing list of all British steamship lines have been suspended, but it is not expected that neutral lines will withdraw their schedules.

## RIVER REPAIRS POSTPONED

Closing of the Charles River Basin to navigation for nearly a month, while repairs are being made to the locks, has been postponed from Jan. 29 to March 24, it was announced today. The majority of the abutments on Broad and Lechmere canals, and others interested in the closing of the basin, requested the Metropolitan Park Commission to change the date. Work of repairs is to be pushed with all possible haste in order that the river may be opened to navigation again as soon as possible. The repairs are expected to occupy at least 20 days. The original notice said the locks would be closed from Jan. 29 to Feb. 24.

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## KANSAS ROAD COMMISSION IS ADVISED

Secretary of Agriculture Says Constitution Must Be Changed to Allow of Federal Appropriation Aid on Highways

TOPEKA, Kan.—Kansas will have to create a State highway commission or commissioner with real, not merely advisory, power over road and bridge work in Kansas counties, and should amend the State Constitution to allow the State to engage in highway construction, or lose its share of the Federal appropriation for road construction, D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, made this plain in a statement to Governor Capper, says the Capital. In five years the Federal good roads appropriation for Kansas would amount to \$2,550,000. But Kansas can't get a cent of it, according to the Houston ruling, under the present road laws of the State. Secretary Houston states the case thus:

"It appears that the State is forbidden by the Constitution from engaging in any work of internal improvement, and that all authority over the construction and maintenance of roads is therefore vested in the county authorities. By a proviso to Section 28, Chapter 248, of the laws of 1911, the State Engineer of Roads and Highways at the State Agricultural College is authorized, upon request, to furnish free to the county engineer or county commissioners advice and scientific knowledge in relation to road-building materials and their use, grading and training roads, plans and specifications for bridges, culverts, concrete and metal construction, and the best methods of caring for roads and highways.

"So far as the department has been able to find, however, there is no statute under which he has authority to select roads for improvement, to prescribe the character and method of construction, or to supervise the work as it progresses. By reference to Sections 1 and 6 of the Federal Aid Road Act, it will be seen that an officer or organization must, in order to act as a highway department, have authority in these particulars.

"The department is, therefore, strongly inclined to the view that the authority of the State Engineer is not sufficient to entitle him to recognition as a State highway department. Since you express the opinion, in your letter of July 22, 1916, that there is no doubt but that the State Engineer is qualified to act as a highway department, I shall be very glad, before finally disposing of a matter of such importance to the State, to consider any arguments or recommendations in the matter which you may submit, either by the Attorney-General or other officer of the State.

"The removal of the constitutional restriction would seem to be very desirable since it would, no doubt, greatly facilitate carrying out any program of road construction that may be agreed upon between the State and this department. It will be possible in the meantime, however, if the State Engineer and the county authorities have, or are given necessary authority, to cooperate under the proviso of Section 3 of the act whenever any number of counties shall have appropriated or provided the necessary funds to entitle the State to its apportionment.

"It is essential to cooperation under the proviso, as interpreted by the department, that the State have a highway department, since the act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate only through such agency; provides that the project statements and the plans, specifications and estimates which it requires, shall be submitted by the highway department; requires that the highway department shall exercise direct supervision over the construction work, and also authorizes partial payments to be made only as agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the State Highway Department.

"As the department construes the statutes of Kansas, additional legislation along the following lines is necessary to make it possible effectively to cooperate with the State under the proviso. The State engineer, if it is desired that he shall constitute a State highway department, should be given authority to enter into all agreements and contracts necessary to cooperate effectively with this department under the provision of the Federal Aid Road Act; select the roads for construction; make the necessary surveys; prepare plans, specifications and estimates; inspect the work as it progresses, and certify to the county authorities whether it conforms to plans, specifications and estimates; to inspect roads which have been constructed for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are being properly maintained, and require the local authorities to make the necessary repairs.

"It should be provided that the roads which are to be built by means of Federal aid may be constructed only in accordance with the plans, specifications and estimates prepared by, or under the direction and subject to the approval of, the State Engineer; that no contract shall be let for work on such roads until it has been approved by him and that no payments shall be made on account of such contracts except upon his certification that the work has been inspected and approved. The local authorities should be required by statute to maintain, as required by the State Engineer, all roads constructed under the act."

## N. Y. AUTO SHOW OPENS IN GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The prosperity which rules in the automobile industry is reflected in the seventeenth annual National Automobile Show which opens in Grand Central Palace this afternoon at 2 o'clock. There are more than 400 cars, of all types and descriptions, on exhibition. The number of manufacturers represented also exceeds that of previous national shows. The show is, thus far, the last word in automobile engines as well the various styles and qualities of body and accessories of all sorts. The present show is expected also to break attendance records. Last year 340,000 people attended.

The following makes of cars are exhibited: Abbott, Allen, American Six, Apperson, Auburn, Austin, Bateman, Ben Hur, Bour-Davis, Briscoe, Buick, Cadillac, Case, Chalmers, Chandler, Chevrolet, Cole, Columbia, Crow-Elkhart, Cunningham, Davis, Detroit Electric, Dreyer, Dey Electric, Doble (steam), Dodge Brothers, Dort, Drexel, Elgin, Elcar, Emerson, Empire, Enger, Franklin, Flat, Grant, Hal, Halladay, Harroun, Haynes, Hollier, Hudson, Humphreys, Ingraham-Hatch Motor Car Company, Inter-State, Jackson, Jordan, Jeffery, Kent, King, Kissel, Kline, Lexington, Liberty, Lozier, McFarland, Marion-Handley, Marmon, Majestic, Maxwell, Mercer, Metz, Milburn Electric, Militaire, Mitchell, Moline-Knight, Monrath, Moon, National, Oakland, Ohio Electric, Oldsmobile, Owen-Magnetic, Packard, Paige-Detroit, Paterson, Pathfinder, Peerless, Pierce-Arrow, Pilgrim, Premier, Princess, Pullman, Regal, Reo, Roamer, Saxon, Scripps-Booth, Standard, Stearns-Knight, Sterling, Studebaker, Stutz, Sun Light Six, Velle, Westcott, Willys-Overland, Willys-Knight and Winton.

## REGISTRATION OF AUTOMOBILES FOR YEAR 1916

According to figures given out at the offices of the Massachusetts Highway Commission at the State House, the registration of motor vehicles, the licensing of operators and the fees received for this work for 1916 far surpass anything that the department has done since it was first organized. In every branch the increase over 1915 is very marked, and if the 1917 registration increases in a like manner, it looks as though the quarters of the commission would have to be enlarged.

During the year just ended the total number of automobiles registered in the usual way was 136,809, this number including 18,194 commercial vehicles. For these registrations the commission received the sum of \$1,238,376.50. There were also 1977 manufacturers' and dealers' licenses issued. The registration of motorcycles amounted to 10,713, for which the sum of \$20,582 was received.

Licenses to operate motor vehicles, and the renewal of licenses to operate were issued to the number of 82,662; Chauffeurs' licenses and renewals were issued to the number of 32,031, and 12,500 examinations were made. The total receipts of the commission for the year 1916 amounted to \$1,564,353.81.

## CHILDREN TO SECURE BETTER PROTECTION

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—If present plans do not miscarry, child labor in California will be minimized, delinquency reduced, and greater protection for children will be insured by legislation that will be asked of the Legislature which convenes in this city soon, says the Union.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction Edward Hyatt has approved the plan proposed by Mrs. Bert Schlesinger of San Francisco, head of the State Commission of Charities and Corrections, to take away from the State Labor Commissioner all powers which have to do with the protection of the children of the State and transfer them to the State Educational Department. She claims the latter is better equipped to deal with the problems of children.

FLOWER SEED RAISING  
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The European war and certain favoring qualities in Jackson County's soil and climate is bringing a new industry here, that of growing flower seed on a large scale, says the Star.

## STRICTER MOTOR CAR SUPERVISION IN CONNECTICUT

New Haven Club Directors Favor Legislative Action for Better Protection of Public

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Believing that for the protection of pedestrians and the more careful automobile drivers and vehicles in general, there is urgent need of a radical change in the present system of State supervision of motor vehicles, the directors of the Automobile Club of New Haven have gone on record in favor of some such improvement being considered at the coming Legislature, says the Courier.

Whether there should be an entirely new department which shall have complete supervision of motor vehicles; whether it should embrace a real and rigid test of the qualifications of all applicants for licenses to drive a car, or whether there should be merely radical improvements in the work, as administered by the Secretary of State, the directors did not wish to state pending the annual meeting of the whole club Jan. 17, when the entire question will be discussed.

From the standpoint of autoists there is no more important matter to come before the next Legislature, however, and the increasing number of mishaps due to careless driving or operating by inexperienced drivers, has convinced the heads of the local club that there must be an improved system of supervision at Hartford.

## MOTORISMS

The Automobile Trade Association of Philadelphia will hold its annual show in the Commercial Museum Jan. 12-20. The museum has 50 per cent more floor space than did the Municipal Auditorium where it was held last year, in all about 90,000 square feet.

A committee appointed at the fifth annual convention of the National Old Trails Road Association to investigate and recommend types of construction for a road to traverse Kansas from east to west, has recommended the construction of a 500-mile concrete road.

It is expected that 300,000 motor-car licenses will be issued in New Jersey during 1917. The new license tags will have a blue background and white letters. Uniform drivers' licenses, costing \$3, are being issued, and three-week permits for learners, heretofore free, cost 50 cents.

For over three years the Cleveland (O.) Automobile Club, backed by other civic organizations, has been working for better streets. The movement became so general that a \$2,000,000 bond issue was ratified at the recent election. This means more than \$6,000,000 will be available for the streets next year.

Wisconsin license tags for 1917 have a white background, and the figures and letters are in green enamel, the plate of 1916 being duplicated, except that last year's tags were in red with a white background. The number is preceded by the letter W and followed by the figures 1917. The Secretary of State has contracted for 120,000 sets of plates.

Early next spring the Black Hawk Trail Association, of which Gov. F. O. Lowden is president, is to mark its route which extends along the Rock River, from Sterling, Ill., via Dixon, Grand Detour, Oregon, Byron, Rockford, to Beloit, Wis. This trail is named after the famous Indian warrior, Black Hawk, whose statue overlooks Rock River at Oregon, Ill. The route connects with the Lincoln Highway at this point.

The annual meeting of the Taunton Automobile Club for the election of officers was held this week at the Taunton Inn, Taunton. There was a large gathering of motorists present and 28 new members were enrolled in the club. Dr. A. R. Crandell and W. H. Reed were re-elected respectively president and vice-president, and C. S. Parker was elected secretary and treasurer. G. W. McNear, president, and James Fortescue, secretary and treasurer, of the State Automobile Association were present and spoke upon the work of enlarging the membership of the association and upon the legislative work connected with automobile interests. Taunton has one of the most flourishing clubs in the State.

## PATENTS ISSUED TO INVENTORS IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys:

Shoe Stiffener—Beckworth, Harry H., Brookline, Mass.  
Soap Dish—Blake, Charles C., Brookline, Mass.  
Drinking Attachment—Blood, Lewis H., Foxcroft, Me.  
Machines for Pasting Boxes—Bohaker, Richard B., Lynn, Mass.  
Carrier for Bottles—Brown, George E., Lowell, Mass.  
Shoe Construction—Buckley, John, Lynn, Mass.  
Beach Rest—Burgess, Charles V., Swampscott, Mass.  
Vehicle Tire—Cobb, Henry Z., Winchester, Mass.  
Drum—Converse, Atherton D., Winchendon, Mass.  
Direct Reading Micrometer Caliper—Davemport, William S., New Bedford, Mass.  
Grinding Device—Davis, Charles H., Worcester, Mass.  
Adjustable Shaft Bearing—Drake, Alden M., Worcester, Mass.  
Buttonhole Sewing Machine—Eastham, Henry W., Beverly, Mass.  
Forepart Turning Machine—Eppier, Andrew, Lynn, Mass.  
Apparatus for Softening Shoes—Furber, Frederick M., Revere, Mass.  
Die Stock—Hammond, Lorenzo T., Cotuit, Mass.  
Carburetor—Hadden, William B., Boston, Mass.  
Spring Suspension for Vehicles—Higginbotham, Arthur O., Worcester, Mass.  
Process of and Apparatus for Handling Yarn—Hubbard, Charles W., Weston, Mass.  
Woven Carrier—Jennings, Victor H., Worcester, Mass.  
Perforated Music Sheet—Kelly, George E., Jamaica Plain, Mass.  
Stone Cutting Machine—King, Edward M., Milford, Mass.  
Tide Motor—Knowlton, John A., Dorchester, Mass.  
Clip for Fountain Pens, Self-Filling Fountain Pen—LaFrance, David J., Somerville, Mass.  
Adjustable Support for Electric Lamps—Lindblad, Knut, Everett, Mass.  
Splitting Machine—Lund, Thomas, Beverly, Mass.  
Hook Setting Machine—Luscomb, Frederick W., Fairhaven, Mass.  
Bill Folder—Nathanson, Matthew A., Boston, Mass.  
Sand Toy—Noyes, Muriel V., Boston, Mass.  
Joint Grinder—Primberg, Edwin L., Forest Hills, Mass.  
Crutch—Pettigall, James C., Hyde Park, Mass.  
Flushing Valve—Phillips, Charles H., Malden, Mass.  
Carrier System Chute for Light Articles—Powell, Frank D., Boston, Mass.  
Machine for Pressing Seams—Quinn, Thomas, Milford, Mass.  
Venting Machine—Richardson, Charles F., Boston, Mass.  
Shank for Use in the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes—Shaw, Walter, Dedham, Mass.  
Shoe Exhibiting Device—Smith, Vinal W., Haverhill, Mass.  
Tread Plate for Pedals—Sunden, Otto F., Brockton, Mass.  
Wind Shield Cleaner—Webb, Harry P., Dedham, Mass.  
Signal Lantern—Ziegler, Alfred A., Boston, Mass.

## AUTOS MUST HAVE NEW NUMBER TAGS

Members of the Boston police force are taking the names of all drivers of automobiles whose machines carry the 1916 license plates today. The State Highway Commission has requested the police of all the cities and the towns in the State to assist in enforcing the regulations requiring the use of the new 1917 plates after Jan. 1.

Persons who are found driving their cars on Monday with the old plates will be taken into court. The highway commission declares that there is no reason why all owners of automobiles should not have their new plates by this time, as sufficient notice was given and ample clerical force and plates have been on hand to supply all applicants readily.

COCONUT OIL CENTER  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—This city has now become a center for the production of coconut oil, glycerine and other by-products of the coconut. This has been brought about by the fact that the copra and coconuts which the South Sea plantation owners formerly shipped to Germany and France, are now brought to this port.

## B. Altman & Co.

### An Important Sale of Women's Imported Lingerie

(hand-embroidered)

for which unusual preparations have been made, will be held on

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, January 8th, 9th and 10th.

This sale will present very large assortments of French and Philippine Undergarments, all made of the daintiest materials and adorned with the beautiful needlework for which both Paris and Manila are famous. The prices quoted represent decided concessions from those usually asked for merchandise of similar qualities.

#### FRENCH UNDERGARMENTS

Nightrobes . . . \$2.25, 2.85, 4.50  
Chemises . . . 1.45, 1.90  
Envelope Chemises  
at . . . \$1.90, 2.50, 2.75  
Pantaloons . . . 1.65, 1.90, 3.90  
Combinations, . . . 2.65, 2.90, 3.90  
Corset Covers  
at . . . \$1.45, 1.65, 1.85, 2.90  
Petticoats . . . 2.10, 3.50, 4.50

#### PHILIPPINE UNDERGARMENTS

Nightrobes  
at \$1.90, 2.50, 3.25, 3.75, 5.50  
Chemises . . . 1.45, 1.75, 2.25  
Envelope Chemises  
at . . . \$1.90, 2.50, 3.50, 4.75  
Drawers . . . 1.85, 2.75  
Combinations . . . 2.90  
Corset Covers . . . 1.90, 2.85  
Petticoats . . . 2.50, 3.50



## The Special Offering of Choice Oriental Rugs

now in progress, will be continued throughout the month of January.

Practically every desirable size and weave can be supplied from the present tremendous collection.

The prices, a few of which are quoted below, are in many instances less than the present cost of import.

#### ORIENTAL RUGS (Room Sizes)

at \$185.00, 225.00, 325.00, 365.00, 490.00, upward

#### ORIENTAL RUGS (Medium Room Sizes)

at \$85.00, 150.00, 185.00, 290.00, 325.00 upward

#### CHINESE RUGS (recent importations)

at \$120.00, 185.00, 235.00, 290.00, upward

#### ORIENTAL HALL RUNNERS (narrow widths)

at \$42.50, 48.00, 68.00 & 85.00

Liberal assortments of Small Rugs are included in this Sale at proportionately low prices.

## Sale of Special Interest for Monday

Women's Corsets and Silk Petticoats; White Cotton Dress Fabrics; Hemstitched Scrim Curtains; Linens; Blankets and Other Bed Furnishings.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street

Thirty-fifth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

**HESS-BRIGHT**  
THE INIMITABLE BEARING

Hess-Bright Ball Bearings maintain their position as the leading device in their class through sheer merit. The makers of the leading American cars pay the greater first cost of Hess-Brights because of their definite knowledge that they are the most efficient and most economical ball bearings obtainable.

THE HESS-BRIGHT MANUFACTURING CO., Philadelphia

Hess-Bright's Conrad . . . tents are thoroughly adjudicated



## PETITIONS OF THE FRATERNITY ARE DISMISSED

## National Commission Refuses to Act on Concessions Asked by the Baseball Players

CINCINNATI, O. — The National Baseball Commission dismissed the petition of the Baseball Players' Fraternity Friday. Of the four concessions asked for by the fraternity, the commission held that three of them did not refer in any way to major leagues, and that they were internal affairs of the National Association and could come before the commission only on appeal. The other concession, the one asking that a "clause in the players' contract empowering clubs to suspend without pay, after certain periods of disability, players who are incapacitated in service be eliminated, and that such players be entitled to pay as long as they are held under contract," also was dismissed. The commission in making this action says:

Veterans are not as plentiful at Volkmann this season as might be wished for, but the new coach is confident that he can produce a very creditable team to meet Noble and Greenough and Roxbury Latin. Most of the boys who were point winners on the championship teams have graduated, but there is still enough experienced and likely looking new material to build up a strong team.

There is a strong possibility that Henry Allen, captain of the 1915 team, who transferred to Phillips Andover Academy last fall, will return to Volkmann very soon. In this case he will be the best man in the high jump and 40-yard dash events. Harry Rowen, last year's captain, is in school, and is likely to be captain again this year. He is the only letter man on the squad from last year's team, and he will be the mainstay in the distance runs.

Benjamin Hunneman, reelected football captain, R. F. Campbell, Richard Baker, Edward Folsom, Kenneth Pillsbury, the baseball leader, Harold Quinlan and Francis McConville are the most promising men for the 40 and 300-yard distances. Horace Van Everen, William Brewer, Lathrop Bartlett, Charles Davidson, W. E. Thompson, N. F. Doherty Jr., A. H. Smith and Rowen are candidates for the 600 and 1000-yard runs. Hunneman, Thompson, Alexander Steiner, and Edward Hardy are the promising shot putters.

Richmond Page and C. H. Smith are the two most likely looking jumpers. The great problem facing Coach Boyden is to develop some hurdlers. There are but few that show promise in the squad of over 20 candidates, and this event is likely to be the weak point in Volkmann's team.

Student Manager Philip Fitzgerald is working out a schedule for the team. Three dates have been set. A meet has been arranged with Country Day School for Feb. 10, to give the team some experience before the triangular meet Feb. 16. Volkmann will also enter a team in the B. A. A. schoolboy meet Feb. 24.

## CHARGES MADE AGAINST STAR HOCKEY PLAYERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The executive committee of the Amateur Hockey League will hold a special meeting tonight to take up the cases of four new players of the I.-A. A. C. seven of whom have been protested by other teams on the grounds of professionalism and alleged violation of the residence rule. The four players are Alexander Wellington, Thomas Bawlf, Patrick Sequin and Raymond Whitten.

It is understood that the hockey club has protested Bawlf and Wellington and the Boston A. A. protested Sequin and Whitten. The decision of the committee will be of great importance to the Irish-American club because it is upon these men that Coach O'Brien depends for the coming season. There is a rule of the Amateur Hockey League which provides that a player

must be a resident of this city for three months before he can play. The rule used to read six months, but was changed some time ago.

Three of the players who will be upon charges are former Canadian players. Whitten comes from Boston, where he played last season with the Boston Arena seven. Sequin comes from Montreal, where he played hockey before going to Boston last year to play for the Arena team. Plavik comes from Winnipeg, and also

Wellington comes from Port Arthur, Ont., and he also played with the

Pittsburgh team.

Coach O'Brien of the I-A. A. C. team says the charges against the men are groundless. Owing to the scarcity of hockey players here, Coach O'Brien says, it is necessary for managers to sign Canadians. The league could not prosper without the aid of the imported players. It is stated that the charges of professionalism against McQuinn and Whitten have to do with their connection with the Arena team last season.

## HARVARD HOCKEY SCHEDULE NAMED

The Harvard Athletic Association announced the official schedule of the Harvard varsity hockey team Friday afternoon. The schedule calls for 10 games, two of them depending on the result of the early games in the Yale and Princeton series. The schedule follows:

Jan. 9—Technology at Arena; 13—  
Hartmouth at Arena; 20—Princeton at  
New York; 27—Queens at Arena.  
Feb. 2—Princeton at Arena; 10—McGill  
at Arena; 17—Yale at New Haven; 24—  
Princeton at Arena (in case of tie).  
March 3—Yale at Arena; 10—Yale at  
New York (in case of tie).

"Inasmuch as the commission has never approved a major league contract empowering a major league club to suspend a player disabled in service without pay, and as the form of contract approved for 1917 requires a club to retain a player injured in its service for the full term, the request, in so far as it relates to major league clubs, is dismissed because the condition complained of does not and cannot exist."

The 1917 form of major league contract relating to this subject says: "Should the player become disabled, or his ability to perform his duties be in any manner or from any cause, impaired at any time during the term of this contract, the player or owner may either terminate this contract by giving to the player written notice of its election to do so, or suspend the player without pay until the disability is removed; provided, however, that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to disability incurred by the player from injuries sustained in and resulting directly from the rendition on the baseball field of services under this contract, and until the termination of this contract the player shall receive his full compensation specified in his contract.

"It will be noted that the right of release cannot be exercised by the club when a player is injured while on duty, and he is entitled to salary for the full term of his contract."

**SCHEDULE MEN  
MEET WEDNESDAY  
AT BRUNSWICK, GA.**

CHICAGO, Ill. — Members of the schedule committee of the American and National Baseball leagues will meet in Brunswick, Ga., Jan. 10, to draft the 1917 playing charts for both organizations. B. B. Johnson, president of the American league, announced Friday night.

There will also be a meeting of the rules committee of the two leagues, President Johnson said, however, that no changes are expected to be made in the rules.

President J. K. Tener, Secretary Heydler and Barney Dreyfuss, president of the Pittsburgh club, will represent the National league. President Johnson and one of the club owners will represent the American.

## TRAINING GAMES FOR CINCINNATI CLUB ARE NAMED

CINCINNATI, O.—F. C. Bancroft, business manager of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club, has completed the exhibition schedule for the local team for the coming spring. The following dates have been arranged for:

March 10, 11, 17 and 18—Shreveport at Shreveport; 24—Milwaukee at Pine Bluff; Ark.; 25, 26 and 27—Memphis at Memphis; 28—Washington at Cairo, Ill.; 29 and 30—Washington at Louisville, Ky.; 31, April 1 and 2—Washington at Cincinnati.  
April 3 and 4—Louisville at Cincinnati; 5 and 6—Toledo at Cincinnati; 7 and 8—Cleveland at Cincinnati; 10—Cincinnati at St. Paul.

The Cincinnati players will leave for their training camp at Shreveport, La., probably on March 3 or the following day.

### LESLIE MANN TO BE SHIFTED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Leslie Mann, outfielder with the Chicago Nationals, will be shifted to either third base or shortstop next season, Fred Mitchell, the new manager of the club announced Friday. Mitchell believes that Mann, who was a member of the Boston club under him, possess the speed to play the infield.

**YALE PLAYS ANNAPOLIS**  
ANNAPOLIS, Md.—A remarkably fast basketball game is expected to take place here this evening when the Annapolis Academy Six meets the Yale team.

Annapolis Academy five meets the Yale varsity. The Midshipmen have been playing a fine game this winter and are expected to meet the hardest competition to date when they face the Elms.

**LEHIGH TO MEET MORAVIAN**  
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Lehigh University meets Moravian College here this evening at basketball.

**WEST POINT PLAYS MANHATTAN**  
WEST POINT, N. Y.—West Point Academy and Manhattan College meet here today in a basketball game.



## OUTLOOK FOR PARLIAMENTARY SESSION IN ITALY

No Real and Properly Organized Opposition in the Chamber Is Said to Exist

Rome, Italy.—The parliamentary session which has opened in Italy after an interval of nearly five months is expected in political circles to be brief and useful, containing no surprises and confirming the solidarity of the Boselli-Sonnino-Bissolati Cabinet. During the period that has elapsed since the national ministry was welcomed by the almost unanimous vote of the Chamber, it has done much to justify its appointment. The war has been conducted energetically, the two outstanding events which have marked the new Administration being the fall of Gorizia and the advance in the Carso, and the declaration of war on Germany; while at home the work of internal organization has gone forward both with regard to the development of war industries and the adoption of financial and economic measures.

In view of these things and of the widely representative character of the Cabinet itself, a real and properly organized opposition in the Chamber can scarcely be said to exist. The official Socialists, however, still maintain their attitude of uncompromising opposition to the war and have given notice of their intention to introduce a motion calling upon the Government to point out to its allies the necessity for saving Europe by calling a congress of plenipotentiaries of the belligerents through the agency of the United States or some other neutral power. The recent declarations of the British Premier and the German Chancellor reveal, they insist, that they are practically agreed as to fundamentals and aims. In the first place they both expressly repudiated arbitrary annexation; secondly they both acknowledged the necessity for the establishment of a peaceful community of European states, both small and great, on the basis of nationality; and thirdly they both proposed to secure the future peace by a league of nations and by the setting up of an international court of arbitration. These points, the official Socialists declare, provide a basis for opening peace negotiations.

There seems no likelihood at the present juncture that a motion of this kind will meet with any response from the Chamber; rather is it expected to provide an occasion for a vote of confidence in the Government. There are, however, indications of the possibility of the revival of the neutralist movement in Italy, and of common action between its promoters and the Socialist Left. Thus, while the conduct of the Italian campaign has not been criticized of late, many doubts have been recently expressed in the Italian press as to the soundness of Allied strategy, and Glottian papers, such as the *Stampa*, have been conducting a campaign calculated to undermine public confidence in the Allies, and to strengthen belief in the superiority of the Central Powers. Papers like the democratic *Popolo d'Italia* and the *Secolo*, which have been consistently pro-Allied, have protested vigorously against this propaganda, and the plots which the Neutralist groups—the Clericals, the Official Socialists and the Glottians—are alleged to be devising against the Government. The former paper, finding that one of its most outspoken articles on the subject had been suppressed, has gone so far as to intimate that the censorship itself is under Glottian control, and that the Secretary-General of the Italian Foreign Office, Signor de Martino, is accessible to German influence. His appointment, it asserted, was, indeed, originally due to German and Austrian influence, and it pointed out that he was the brother-in-law of the German Minister at Athens, who was formerly attached to the German embassy in Rome.

The *Popolo d'Italia* has also openly taxed Signor Tittoni, the former Italian Ambassador in Paris, with continued adherence to the policy of the Triple Alliance, an attack which has attracted considerable attention, as there are rumors that the diplomatist will shortly resume political activity in Italy in conjunction with Signor Giolitti and the non-Socialist Neutralist groups.

As already indicated, it is not anticipated that these combinations will be greatly in evidence during the present session, although it is expected that Signor Bissolati, the representative of the Reformer Socialists in the Cabinet, will have to meet attacks from the Official Socialist group, and that an attempt will be made to profit by cer-

tain outspoken comments of his on the Vatican, a proposal of the Pope's protest against the seizure of the Palazzo Venezia, to set him at variance with the Roman Catholic minister, Signor Meda. For the rest, the Chamber will deal mostly with domestic affairs, particularly questions relating to taxation, the regulation of supplies, and the pensioning of soldiers and their families.

## OPPOSITION TO TRADE BARRIERS

Edinburgh, Scotland.—Criticism of the tariff policy against Germany was recently made by Mr. J. M. Robertson, M. P., at a meeting arranged by various chambers of commerce, a shipowners' society and the Scottish Society of Economists. Most of the discussion on this subject, said Mr. Robertson, had so far been very seriously colored by the war temper which could give them no light whatever on the economic problems of international trade after the war. In the press, however, and even in the House of Commons, the war temper predominated. He could appreciate and share the disinclination to return to the prewar trade relations, and he had no objection to anti-German plans as such. There was, however, he proceeded, all the difference in the world between taking up what he called the essentially ethical declaration that they did not want to use the products of the German people any more than they could help, and the position that they ought to put governmental obstacles in the way of that trade by tariffs or otherwise. The proposals of the Paris Conference constituted an extremely obscure and self-contradictory document. They were asked to adopt a policy of protection under the guise of the punishment of Germany. This was exploitation of a patriotic motive for a nonpatriotic purpose. The protectionists said they ought to boycott German goods. But they did not propose to prohibit importation. They proposed a tariff. If the motive behind the proposition that they ought to boycott German goods was the conviction that it was wrong to trade with Germany, there could be no rectification of that wrong by merely putting on a tariff. They were apparently going to take German ships for indemnity—ton for ton—and if it was all right to take German ships, where were they going to draw the line about taking German goods?

Belgium did not want its indemnity paid in specie—but if her indemnity should include a quantity of iron ore or chemicals in excess of what she could use, and she proposed to hand this to Great Britain in the course of trade, it would be absolutely irrational to say that Belgium would not be allowed to sell them. So the boycott theory the moment it was analyzed, and realized in thought, seemed to be wholly impracticable. Those who planned tariffs by way of punishing Germany might, he supposed, be held to take for granted that when you brought goods from anybody you were doing him a favor. He objected also to the graded tariff, because it would raise difficulties with the Allies if they gave a preference say, to Australian wheat over Russian. Then Germany would extend her trade with neutrals. It was perfectly conceivable that Germany might, after the war, adopt a free trade policy, and if at the same time Great Britain adopted a tariff, it would mean her commercial overthrow and the military overthrow would not be far off. It was proposed to exclude German shipping from their ports. The first result would be a reciprocal edict in Germany. So their coast export trade would have to be carried in neutral bottoms. How would that suit the British shipowner? They had either to leave their ports open to all the world, or enter on a policy of exclusion which would lead to the paralysis of their sea-going trade.

HONGKONG CONFERENCE  
Tokio, Japan.—The formal recognition of the Hongkong shipping conference is being effected. As reported some time ago, the rehabilitation of the conference was practically effected toward the close of October, and some items of the new agreement were brought into effect on Nov. 1. The whole month of November was spent in considering the particulars of the agreement and now the whole of the agreement is being adopted and the rehabilitation of the conference is being completed.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CHOSEN  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SEOUL, Korea.—Field Marshal Count Hasegawa, new Governor-General of Chosen, accompanied by his adjutant and other members of his staff, left for his new post at Seoul on Dec. 2.

## MR. HENDERSON OPENS SERIES OF CABINET SPEECHES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NORTHAMPTON, England.—The series of speeches announced to be delivered by Cabinet ministers at various large towns in the provinces has already been commenced, as reported in the cables of The Christian Science Monitor, by Mr. Arthur Henderson at Northampton, the center of the great leather industry upon which the Allies are at present very much dependent for army supplies.

Mr. Henderson, speaking before the resignation of Mr. Asquith, said he had greater confidence now than ever in victory, but though great things had been done, not enough had been done. Germany had gone a step further in her organization, and it was for them to accept the challenge and organize their entire manhood and womanhood for the service of the war. There is a good deal of unrest at present and criticism of the Government, he continued, but without the support of the Nation behind it, the Government can do nothing. I ask you to let me take back a message of encouragement to Mr. Asquith, for I say this fearlessly, that there is no statesman who possesses the same power to reconcile and unite diverse political interests as he does. Mr. Asquith, in my opinion, is the indispensable man to lead us to the end of this war, and to lead us successfully.

There is an uneasy feeling abroad today in connection with the war, that the Allies are but marking time, that at the very best the progress we are making is very far from being commensurate with the awful cost. We began this war totally unprepared, against the complete preparation on the part of Germany. I venture to say that the extent of the preparation of Germany was the extent of her responsibility for the war, and the lack of our preparation was the clear evidence that we did not desire war. The past few months have clearly demonstrated the tremendous change which has taken place. Slowly but surely, as each month passes by, we have demonstrated our superiority emphatically in all respects. We have demonstrated it on the part of our fighting men in the field, in our capacity to produce munitions of war; and our morale has become the more pronounced. Today the enemy count it a victory if they can merely hold their own line. To all those who doubt whether progress is being made I would say, measure your fears by their hopes, and your hopes by their disappointments—and their disappointments have been exceedingly great.

Looking into the future, I say with the greatest confidence that there never were such signs that the enemy know that they are beaten. Alluding to the question of peace terms, Mr. Henderson remarked that the unofficial offers that had been made were utterly unacceptable to the Allies. There was a great amount of propaganda going on at home by a small section of the community which had always opposed the war, but they did not represent the working classes or the organized workers of the country. There was not a shred of evidence that Germany was prepared to accept terms upon which a lasting peace could be built, and short of a lasting peace they would be a nation in bondage.

Mr. Henderson concluded with an appeal for organization of labor. That can only be accomplished smoothly

and speedily, he said, with the cooperation of organized labor. Trade union leaders should be used for that purpose, not only in an advisory, but in an executive capacity. I fully believe in the great work of organizing the whole of the manhood and womanhood. If the country were entrusted to the leaders of organized labor in cooperation with other experts appointed by the Government, we should secure within the next few months a volume of effort which would give us a certain expectation of victory. I trust when the call comes that it will be responded to by a united people, for I am convinced that such a response will bring us victory. On the unity, courage, and determination of the people depends the whole issue of the war.

## DEMobilIZATION ISSUES CONSIDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Joint Committee on Labor Problems After the War is engaged in considering the problems that are bound up with the demobilization of the army and of workers now engaged in war industries. The committee estimate the number of persons now supported out of Government funds who would be discharged after peace was assured as between 6,000,000 and 8,000,000—seven-eighths of them men. This, it is stated, is nearly half the wage-earning population of the Kingdom. No such colossal "turning off" has ever taken place in any country.

Demobilization, the committee states in a recent manifesto, may extend over several years, beginning with the munition workers. It is to be expected that the shellmakers, and practically all others at work on war orders, will, to a very large proportion of their 3,000,000 or 4,000,000, begin to be discharged within a few days of peace being assured. Within three months some 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 will have been turned off.

The army cannot be got rid of so summarily. Unless some much more expeditious system is adopted than has hitherto prevailed, it is calculated that the disbandment cannot take place at a greater rate than 5000 per day. At this rate it would take two years to demobilize 3,000,000.

It is proposed that the Government should be asked to make the same sort of provision for the discharge of munition workers as for the discharged soldiers—that is to say:

- (a) A month's leave on full pay (at weekly time wages, if payable in the first instance by a private employer, to be charged by him to the Government), or at any rate a month's notice.
- (b) Free railway ticket to any place in the United Kingdom selected by the worker.
- (c) Unemployment benefit for a year.
- (d) Organized facilities for obtaining fresh employment.

SERVICES TRANSFERRED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—At the request of the president of the Board of Trade, the Midland Railway Company have placed the services of Mr. Arthur Towle temporarily at the disposal of the department for work in connection with the regulation of meals and economy in the use of food.

## SINGLE TAXERS IN CALIFORNIA ENCOURAGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The returns of the voting on the California land measure at the last State election show that the measure has an affirmative vote of 260,000 and that it was defeated by a majority of 316,000. This proposed amendment, which purported to be a single tax measure, was put forward by a group working under the name of the Great Adventure. The amendment, however, was publicly supported during the campaign by practically no single taxers, and was actively opposed by many of them on the ground that it was loosely and inadequately drawn and would throw the State into financial confusion. While many voters have doubtless been prejudiced against the single-tax program by the recent campaign, according to many single taxers, an analysis of the returns shows, in their belief, that the movement for land-tax reform in California is on a firm foundation.

Clarence E. Todd, secretary of the California League for Home Rule in Taxation, a strong organization made up of tax reformers and land-tax reformers, and with which a large proportion of the single taxers in the State are affiliated, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said in regard to the results of the recent election: "I believe that these 260,000 votes represent 50 or 60 per cent of the strength which could be mustered in support of a constructive single-tax measure. In our home rule campaign, in addition to the large number who voted with us, we had succeeded in partly convincing more than 100,000 others who were not quite willing to vote for the measure, but who saw no reason for voting against us and so refrained from casting a ballot on the amendment."

## COAL SCARCITY IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—Unless the Government can see its way to meeting the transport difficulty and thus providing more coal for general use, the

French laundries, among other establishments threaten to close their doors. Without coal a sufficient quantity of hot water cannot be had and the machines worked by steam are useless. A meeting of representative laundrymen was held in the Town Hall of the fourth arrondissement or rather in the courtyard, since the Town Hall was otherwise occupied, and at this open air gathering the president of the Union of Laundrymen stated at length his grievances. A representative of the Ministry of Public Works was present and he assured the meeting that M. Marcel Sembat would do all he could to bring some improvement to the situation described by the president of the union. A senator also spoke declaring his intention of supporting the demands of the laundrymen, and proposed that a steamboat belonging to the Bateaux Parisiens should be hired for the carrying of coal. At the close of the meeting a resolution was passed fixing a date for the closing of the laundries, unless the situation had improved meanwhile.

## MANCHURIA'S COAL MINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
TOKIO, Japan.—The promotion committee of the Oriental Iron Smelting Company met in council in the Tokio Chamber of Commerce recently, Baron Nakajima, Mr. Nakano, Mr. Kurachi and other business men being present. A draft agreement for the purchase of ores, which is to be concluded with the Sino-Japanese Industrial Development Company, was considered, and afterwards it was decided to dispatch an expert to Manchuria to investigate the coal mines there with a view to obtaining supplies of coal and coke from that source.

## WHEAT BOARD APPOINTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies have made the following appointments: Secretary, Mr. H. D. Vigor (Board of Agriculture and Fisheries); Director of Contracts, Mr. A. W. Holmes (of Messrs. Shipton Anderson & Co.); District Managers of Distribution, Maj. F. Harrison (of the late firm of Messrs. Harrison Bros. & Co.), Mr. S. C. Joy (of the Produce Brokers Company, Ltd.), Mr. J. B. Housden (of L. C. Bennett); Freight Manager, Captain F. B. Elliot.

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More Than

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## Furniture

that not only looks good but is good

Of course you want your furniture and home furnishings to look well and to last well. Only good furniture will do this. Two pieces may look much alike yet one may loosen or show wear in a few months while the other may be good for many years. Unless you are a furniture expert your only safety lies in buying of a reputable house that does not consider a sale closed until the customer is satisfied.

Pease Bros. FURNITURE CO.  
640-646 Hill St.  
LOS ANGELES

## Men's Overcoats

—have been developed in so many different styles that the tastes of all men can be satisfied —here

"STEIN-BLOCH"  
"STRATFORD"

and other well known makes are featured in favorite materials and colors.

\$15.00

to

\$50.00

Harriet Frank  
MEN'S & BOYS' OUTFITTERS  
LOS ANGELES

Krystal  
LADIES' TAILORS  
638 South Broadway,  
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Tel. F 3005  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

FIRE AUTO  
INSURANCE  
SURETY BONDS  
C. S. VAN BRUNDT  
701 Citizens National Bank Building  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
Telephone—Main 5575, Home 0917

## Annual Clearance

Jan. 2nd to 31st Inclusive

—The one clearance in all the year. Not a clearance such as the name ordinarily implies, but a different sort of a clearance.

—One that goes farther than the mere riddance of odds and ends and broken lines from stock. —Rather an out-pouring of the new, the desirable, worth-while merchandise. The very best that a far-reaching organization is capable of assembling.

ARTHUR LETTIS  
The Broadway Department Store  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Los Angeles CALIFORNIA  
VILLE DE PARIS  
317-325 30 BROADWAY 312-322 50 HILL STREET

## PHILIPPINE UNDERMUSLINS Hand Embroidered



Lingerie as fine as the finest French but at a fraction of the cost. This new tropical industry, fostered by our own Uncle Sam, is worthy of all the support we can give it. Philippine underwear comes in duty free, hence its lower price. Will you write us about it? Our mail order bureau will give prompt attention.



High Class Dry Goods  
And All That Pertains Thereto

## Imported Japanese Crepe

Japanese washable crepe in plain and fancy styles of every wanted color combination. The ideal cotton fabric for kimono, sacques and other home garments. 30 inch, 25 yard. Samples on request.

J.W. Robinson Co.  
—Seventh and Grand—  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## Bullock's Los Angeles

- To Build a Business that will never know Completion but that will advance continually to meet advancing conditions.
- To Develop stocks and service to a notable degree.
- To Create a Personality that will be known for its Strength and Friendliness.
- To Arrange and co-ordinate activities to the end of winning Confidence by meriting it.
- To Strive always to secure the Satisfaction of every Customer.

This is the aim of Bullock's that is being impressed more and more indelibly as the days go by upon the character of the business itself. That is being expressed more and more effectively as the store grows greater in strength and understanding. "The Satisfaction of Every Customer"—the slogan—that expresses the ideal of the store.



## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCKS AGAIN  
SHOW UNEVEN  
PRICE TREND

Trading Quits Down Considerably on New York Exchange and Tone at Close Steady—Steel Still Market Leader

About the only important influence marketwise today was the pending reply to the Allies to President Wilson's peace notes. Traders found some difficulty in determining how to trade in a way that would discount its appearance, although it was generally thought that the reply would follow the lines of Lord George's speech. The consequence was a subdued and very irregular market. The tone was inclined to be steady toward the close.

Central Leather, American Locomotive, Crucible Steel, Mexican Petroleum, Utah Copper and Texas Company were leaders in the swing of prices to the higher level. United States Steel common was up 1 1/2 points at the opening and rose a fraction further before it reacted 5/8 of a point from the best.

Gulf common was decidedly strong in the first few minutes of trading on the local stock exchange. It rose more than four points and then lost two points from the top figure. Otherwise there was little doing.

Both markets continued dull and rather uninteresting late in the first half hour.

The movement in Steel was characteristic of the entire New York market. It opened up 1 1/2 at 112, moved up to 113 and then reacted about a point before the close. Republic Steel opened up a point at 79 1/2, improved to 80 and declined more than a point before the close. Sloss-Sheffield opened up 3/4 at 67 1/2, improved to 69 1/4 and dropped back a good fraction.

Central Leather opened up 1 1/2 at 93 1/2, advanced to 94 and declined more than a point. American Hide & Leather preferred opened up 1/4 at 69 1/2 and advanced 2 points during the early sales.

Gulf common opened up 2 1/2 in Boston at 114 1/2, went to 116 and receded more than 2 points. Superior & Boston opened up 1/4 at 6 1/4 and advanced more than a point further. Edison Electric was a weak feature.

New York total sales, 385,500 shares; \$3,730,000 bonds. For the week, (five days) 4,745,700 shares; \$24,666,000 bonds.

BOSTON RESERVE  
BANK REPORT

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston reports condition at close of business Jan. 5, 1917:

RESOURCES	
Gold and gold certificates—	
In settlement fund—	\$19,506,000
In bank—	12,198,902
5% redemption fund—	50,000
Legal tender notes, silver cert.	
Notes, subsidiary coin, etc.	514,665
Bills discounted and bought—	
Commercial paper—	1,355,324
Member bank collateral notes—	203,429
Bank acceptances—	12,277,015
U. S. bonds—	2,332,000
City and town notes—	830,914
Due from other Federal Reserve banks net—	6,027,223
Federal Reserve notes on hand—	549,500
National Bank notes—	183,500
Total resources—	\$57,370,049

LIABILITIES	
Capital paid in—	4,989,700
Government deposits—	1,670,855
Due to member banks—	50,647,604
Cashier's checks—	26,338
Other liabilities—	35,550
Total liabilities—	57,370,049
Gold with Federal Reserve agent to retire outstanding Federal Reserve notes—	13,490,885

## UNION OIL STOCKS RECORD

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Union Oil stock, selling at \$113.50, broke its former high record of \$112.25 on the local exchange Wednesday. The stock showed a 1 1/2-point gain at the close with a few scattered offers at 114. Interest during the entire session centered mainly on Union Oil.

## WOOLLS SOLD AT LONDON

LONDON, England.—Offerings at the wool auction sales Friday amounted to 7200 bales. Especially good lines of merinos were active and firm, but inferior grades were easy. New Zealand secured sold at 4s. 8 1/2d. and Queensland at 4s. 6d., and New South Wales greasy touched 2s. 10 1/2d.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair and colder tonight; Sunday fair and milder with winds.

For New England: Probably fair to night and Sunday; colder tonight.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 40 to 41 a. m. 41

12 noon 39

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.

Albany 32 New Orleans 40

Buffalo 26 New York 34

Chicago 28 Philadelphia 40

Cincinnati 26 Pittsburgh 28

Denver 30 Portland 36

Des Moines 30 Portland, Ore. 42

Jacksonville 16 San Francisco 36

Kansas City 38 St. Louis 46

Nantucket 28 Washington 38

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 7:14 High water 10:30

Length of day 12:54 Moon sets 8:02 a. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:37 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber	73	73	72 3/4	72 3/4
Alaska Ind.	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 1/2
Allis-Chalm.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
A. A. Chem. pt.	102	102	102	102
ABK Note pt.	53	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
ABK Note	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Am B Sugar	95 1/2	95 1/2	95	95 1/2
Am Can	48	48 1/2	47 1/2	48
Am Car Fy	66 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	67
Am Car Fy pt.	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4
Am H & L	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
Am H & L pt.	69 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2	71 1/2
Am Ice Sec	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Am Linseed	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Am Loco	77 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Am Loco pt.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am Smelt pt.	107	108 1/2	106 1/2	108
Am Smelt	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4
Am Steel pt.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Steel Fy	60	60	60	60
Am Sugar	111 1/4	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am Sugar pt.	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4
Am Tel & Tel.	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Am Woolen	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am Writ pt.	46	46	45	45
Am Zinc	36	36 1/2	36	36 1/2
Anacosta	83	82 1/2	83	82 1/2
Atchison	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Atchison pt.	99	99	99	99
At Gulf pt.	114	115 1/2	113	113 1/2
Bald Loco	58 1/2	58 1/2	57	57 1/2
Balt & Ohio	84	84	83 1/2	83 1/2
B & Ohio pt.	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4
Barrett rts	3	3	2 3/4	2 3/4
Batoplas	134	134	134	134
Beth Steel pt.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
BP Goodrich	56 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Brook R. R.	81 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4
Burns Bros	91	91	91	91
Burns & Sup.	46 1/2	47	46 1/2	46 1/2
Callahan Min.	18	18	18	18
Cal Petrol	25 1/2	25 1/2	25	25
Cal Petrol pt.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55	55
Can Pacific	160	160	158 1/2	159
Can Pacific pt.	93 1/4	94	92 1/2	93 1/4
Ch Leather	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4
Ches & Ohio	64 1/2	64 1/2	64	64 1/2
CM & St Paul	91	91	91	91
CM & St Paul pt.	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4
Ch R I & Pac.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Ch R I & Pac. pt.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Ch W & West	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
C & G West pt.	40	40	40	40
Ch & NW	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Chile Cop.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Chino Cop.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Col Fuel	46	46	45 1/2	46
Col Gas & El.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
C & N. W. av.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Corn Prod.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Corn Prod pt.	105	105	104 1/2	105
Cru Steel	64	64 1/2	63 1/2	64
Cub Am Sug.	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Cub Am Sug. pt.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Cubel CS pt.	93	93	93	93
Del & Huds.	150	150	150	150
Denver	17	17	17	17
Denver pt.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Erie	33	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Erie pt.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Erie 2d pt.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Erie Gen Lte.	73	73	73	73
Et Nor Ore	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Et Nor Ore pt.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Et Nor Ore pt.	130	130	130	130
Harv of N. J.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Ill Central	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Inspiration	57 1/2	58	57 1/2	57 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	42	42	42	42
Int Con Cor.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Int C Cor pt.	69	69 1/2	69	69 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
I Mer Mar pt.	85 1/2	86	85	85 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
In Nickel Ct pt.	108	108	108	108
In Paper	46	46 1/4	46	46 1/4
In Paper pt.	101	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Kenne Cop.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Laclede Gas	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Laclede Gas pt.	84	86	84	85 1/2
Lee R & T Ct.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Lehigh Val.	78	78	78	78
Long Island	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Louis & N.	133	133	133	133
Mackay pt.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Max Motor	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Maxwell 1st	70 1/2	72	70 1/2	72
Maxwell 2d	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Max Petrol	104 1/2	105 1/2	103	103 1/2
Miami	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
M & S T New	26	26	26	26
Mo & K T	10	10	10	10
Mo Pacific	14	14	14	14
Mo Pac Ct	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Mo Pac Ct pt.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Mo Pac W. pt.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Nat Enamel	27 1/2	28	27 1/2	28
Nat Lead	60	70	60	60
Nat Lead pt.	114	114	113 1/2	113 1/2
Nevada Con.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
NY Central	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4
NY N. H. & H.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
N. W. & W.	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
North Pac.	110	110 1/2	110	110 1/2
O Cities Gas	107 1/2	107 1/2	107	107
Pacific Mail	20	20 1/2	20	20 1/2
Pacific T. & T.	33	33 1/2	33	33 1/2
Penna	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Peoples Gas	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Per Marq. w.	33	33	32	32
Per M pt. w.	71 1/2	71 1/2	70	70
Pillsbury	41	41	41	41
Pitts Coal pt.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Pressed St.	15	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
Public Ser.	131	131	131	131
Quicksilver	2	2	2	2
Ray Con.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Reading	102	102 1/2	101 1/2	102
Rep I & S.	79 1/2	80	79 1/2	79 1/2
Rep I & S pt.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Rumely	17 1/2	18	17 1/2	18

## RAILWAY POINTS

The construction department of the Terminal Division, Boston & Maine Railroad, is assembling material for a heavy steel 90-foot turntable which is to be installed at East Somerville roundhouse.

Members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, occupying reserved Pullman parlor cars, are scheduled to arrive at South Station over the New Haven road's Shore Line at 11:23 o'clock tonight en route home from their southern trip.

The Appalachian Mountain Club journeys to Waverly in reserved Fitchburg Railroad equipment today, leaving North Station at 1:30 p. m.

For the accommodation of Vassar students en route to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., today, the Boston & Albany provides a first-class special parlor car train from South Station at 2:30 p. m.

The private Pullman car Boston is attached to the Fitchburg road's Chicago Express from North Station this afternoon for the convenience of J. B. Case and party en route to Santa Barbara, Cal.

The motive power department of the New Haven has assigned large freight engines to the Boston and New York night fast mail which is operated via Willimantic and the Air Line. The Midland Division of the New Haven will inaugurate a new winter time card Monday which calls for two additional trains between Putnam and Boston and the extension of Boston and Readville trains to Norwood and Franklin.

The Pullman company forwarded 28 sleepers to Buffalo shops in two special Boston and Albany trains from Exeter Street yard today.

Conrad's Orchestra occupied a special Pullman sleeper attached to the New Haven road's Shore Line express from South Station at 5:18 o'clock this morning en route to New York.

## NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos.	3 1/2	3 3/4
Big Ledge	4 1/2	4 3/4
Boston & Montana	7 1/2	7 3/4
Butler Chem.	9 1/2	10
Butterfield	1 1/2	1 3/4
Calumet & Jer.	1 1/2	1 3/4
First National Cop.	3 1/2	3 3/4
Goldfield Cons.	70	72
Green Monster	2 1/2	2 3/4
Grant Motor	1 1/2	1 3/4
Howe Sound	6 1/2	7
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jerome Vic.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jumbo	25	27
Macgill	40	42
Marlin Arms	50	52
Max Munitions	2 1/2	3
McKinley-Dar	48 1/2	51 1/2
Mother Lode	44	46
Nancy Banks	8 1/2	9
Nipissing	8 1/2	9
Peerless	16 1/2	18
Rex Cons.	51	53
Sapulpa Ref.	9 1/2	10
Seneca	14 1/2	15 1/2
Sequoyah Oil	1 1/2	1 3/4
Sinclair Oil	61 1/2	63 1/2
Submarine Boat	2 1/2	3
Success Min.	40	42
Troy Arizona	50	52
United Motors	46 1/2	48 1/2
United W. Oil	6 1/2	7
U. S. Steamship	62 1/2	65 1/2
Victoria	1 1/2	1 3/4
Wyoming Petrol	1 1/2	1 3/4
Zinc Concent	4 1/2	5

## MIDVALE STEEL PURCHASE

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Midvale Steel & Ordnance Corporation has purchased the Pittsburgh West Moreland Coal Company for \$9,000,000. The transaction involves 18,000 acres of gas, coal and coke lands in West Moreland and Washington counties.

## STEEL PRICE AVERAGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of eight leading iron and steel products per gross ton for 1916, calculated from quotations in Iron Age, was \$58.99, compared with \$32.83 in 1915 and \$40.63 in 1917; the previous highest year of the century.

## SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Stockholders of Southern Railway Company, at a special meeting in Richmond, approved creation of the new refunding and improvement mortgage providing for a maximum bond issue of \$50,000,000.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low
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## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## MANY CROSS CURRENTS TO CONTENT WITH

Securities and Grain Markets Sensitive to Various Unsettling Influences—Week's Review of Financial Affairs

There were many cross currents in the securities and grain markets this week, and prices reflected the generally unsettled state of things. In the securities markets quotations would bound upward in one hour and down the next. The upward movement would be ascribed to the prospects for continuance of the world war or to some particularly favorable development for the steel industry, for example. The declines would be attributed to various causes, particularly to some new phase of the peace outlook. But traders are now beginning to talk of peace as being a bull rather than a bear argument. They may be doing this in order to offset the declining tendency on every rumor of peace. Nevertheless, it seems to require much less effort to depress prices than it does to put them up.

The war issues were made the center of attack when the bears wanted to make a drive and they were likewise first to move upward when the coffering began. The bulls, as usual, did not participate this week in market activity to any great extent. The uncertainty of the outlook makes the situation highly speculative. The trading, however, is largely confined to the issues that have been most prominent since the war began. The Federal Reserve Board's statement regarding gold shipments and bank reserves was used by the bears to drive stocks downward. Then the rumor that Austria might sue for a separate peace started another reaction. Stocks slumped violently on these developments but they were probably the pretext rather than the reason for the declines.

A Washington dispatch regarding the Federal reserve bank statement says that the misunderstanding regarding attitude of Federal Reserve Board toward investment by banks in foreign securities is due to the fact that monthly bulletin of the board, issued this week, contains a reiteration of what the board announced in its "warning" on Nov. 28. There is nothing new in the bulletin, but the reiteration seems to be intended to emphasize what the board had already announced.

Although official announcement has not been made of another foreign loan it is expected that a further credit of \$250,000,000 or \$350,000,000 will be extended to the Allies by the end of January or the first of February. Several conferences have been held between bankers in New York in connection with the foreign situation.

It is a remarkable commentary on the present monetary situation that a little more than two weeks before money was so stringent in the New York market that the rate for call loans went to 15 per cent in New York, the national banks were compelling their reports to the comptroller of the currency which were to show a record surplus reserve of more than \$1,000,000,000. No wonder that those who had been regarding the banking situation as comfortable were surprised at the action of the New York money market.

Banking statistics now to hand confirm statements that the recent flurry was purely a New York affair, and not due to any impairment in the country's banking position. As is seen, there were plenty of loanable funds in the country, but for the moment they were not available for New York purposes. A rather top-heavy stock market which bankers were trying to discourage came when much of this surplus cash had been withdrawn from New York and distributed throughout the interior. On March 17, out of the surplus of \$1,016,000,000, banks in the central reserve cities of New York, Chicago and St. Louis had only \$71,000,000. National banks of the reserve cities held \$228,000,000 of the surplus, while country banks held \$57,000,000.

Progress of the national banking system during the last two years has been marked by a striking distribution of banking funds throughout the interior. This has been due more to prevailing condition in the money market than to influence of the Federal Reserve system, although that system has been used as the medium for this distribution. Between May 20, 1915, when it was started, and Nov. 23, 1916, the gold settlement fund had the reserve banks drew \$291,000,000 in gold from New York.

The effect of this distribution is graphically shown in the following table giving surplus reserve of the national banks divided according to central reserve cities, reserve cities and country institutions for each call of the comptroller since Oct. 31, 1914, just before the Federal Reserve system went into operation (last three figures omitted).

1915	Central Reserve	Country	Total
Nov. 17, 1915	\$71,000,000	\$258,000,000	\$329,000,000
Nov. 10, 1915	63,000,000	280,000,000	343,000,000
Sept. 23, 1915	86,000,000	220,000,000	306,000,000
June 20, 1915	91,000,000	235,000,000	326,000,000
March 7, 1915	134,000,000	319,000,000	453,000,000
1916			
Dec. 31, 1916	126,000,000	252,000,000	378,000,000
Nov. 10, 1916	175,000,000	283,000,000	458,000,000
Sept. 2, 1916	215,000,000	263,000,000	478,000,000
June 23, 1916	180,000,000	243,000,000	423,000,000
May 1, 1916	146,000,000	224,000,000	370,000,000
March 4, 1916	127,000,000	229,000,000	356,000,000
1917			
Dec. 31, 1917	83,000,000	142,000,000	225,000,000
Oct. 31, 1917	82,000,000	129,000,000	211,000,000

\*Denote.

Average money rate in New York

during the last two years has not been such as to retain interior banking funds. The consequence is that interior banks have preferred to keep their funds at home. Although surplus reserve of all national banks has been increasing, banks in the financial centers have seen their surpluses drawn down, while country banks continue to pile up their idle funds.

In New York, money on call at the Stock Exchange rates at 2½ per cent. Renewed ease marks dealing in time money, though the volume of lending continues light. The demand is still of a restricted character, though it shows a tendency to broaden with the increased activity of the stock market. The factor making for the lower trend of money rates is the growing disposition on the part of lenders to offer accommodation, causing the bid prices to decline ¼ per cent. Rates for industrial loans are 3¼@4 per cent for all maturities, while for mixed loans they are 3½@3¾ per cent for 60 and 90 days, 3½ per cent for four, five and six months. Greater prudence of institutions to purchase paper, which is the usual course development, take immediately after the turn of the year, has caused renewed ease in the market.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 6

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Amsterdam, N. Y.—E. A. and E. L. Quirk of Empire State Shoe Co.; U. S. Adams, Ga.—L. Funkenstein of Johnson Shoe Co.; Essex.

Atlanta, Va.—W. E. Spaulding of Crumling, Spaulding & Co.; Lenox.

Baltimore, Md.—H. Abraham and J. Bloom of Baltimore Shoe Co.; Essex.

Baltimore, Md.—W. J. Carroll and John M. Adams of Carroll, Adams & Co.; Tour.

Birmingham, Ala.—W. C. Cox; Adams.

Bristol—H. E. King of King Bros. & Co.; Parker.

Caldwell, Ky.—G. F. Gurnell; U. S.

Charlotte, N. C.—F. McLeod of Drake, Innes, Green Shoe Co.; Essex.

Charleston, S. C.—N. T. Ellison; U. S.

Charlottesville, Va.—H. E. Payne of Payne Shoe Co.; Tour.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—R. Orgain of Betterson, Wallace Shoe Co.; U. S.

Chicago—B. Sinsheimer of Sinsheimer, Bach & Co.; Tour.

Chicago—P. P. McIntosh of D. N. Holden; Lenox.

Chicago—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Telling; 166 Essex St.

Chicago—H. H. Leber of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Lenox.

Chicago—H. H. Seebert of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley-Plaza.

Chicago—J. F. Dunphy of Chicago Mail Order House; Essex.

Chicago—J. H. Bittner of W. A. Weabolt & Co.; Essex.

Chicago—Phil Karl of Montgomery, Ward & Co.; Essex.

Chicago—S. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Thom.

Chicago—Thomas Webster of Montgomery, Ward & Co.; Thom.

Chicago—W. H. King of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley-Plaza.

Chicago—W. Sumner Smith of W. Sumner Smith Shoe Co.; Avy.

Cincinnati—H. C. Oettinger of Isaac, Faller & Sons; Lenox.

Cincinnati—J. Joseph of J. Joseph Shoe Co.; Essex.

Cleveland—H. Weiss; U. S.

Columbus—John Fenton of John Fenton Shoe Co.; Essex.

Dallas, Tex.—G. E. Graham; U. S.

Dallas—J. P. Williams of Graham, Brown & Co.; U. S.

Dubuque, Ia.—Edward Forgrave of Forgrave Bros.; U. S.

Duluth—C. H. Deppi; U. S.

Huntington—Mr. Brudlin of Norvell Chambers Inc.; U. S.

Huntington, W. Va.—Jeff Newberry of Jeff Newberry & Co.; Parker.

Jacksonville, Fla.—N. Trace; U. S.

Keokuk—Henry Hulskamp of Hulskamp Bros.; U. S.

Knoxville—L. E. and J. E. Dooley of Henegar, Dooley Shoe Co.; Brun.

Knoxville—R. H. Vaughn of Brown & Co.; U. S.

Knoxville—W. W. Harbinson of Harbinson Shoe Co.; Essex.

Little Rock, Ark.—S. A. Norton of Norton, Berger Shoe Co.; U. S.

Los Angeles—E. V. Stewart of Stewart & Dawes Shoe Co.; Essex.

Louisville—A. J. Schulten of J. J. Schulten & Co.; Essex.

Louisville—L. S. Byck of Byck Bros.; Essex.

Lynchburg—George H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Macon—L. F. Waxbaum of Waxbaum & Bro.; Lenox.

Memphis—Erving Carruthers; U. S.

Memphis—Harry Buxbaum of Shop of Culture; Essex.

Milwaukee—J. G. Hafemeister of Beals Torrey & Co.; U. S.

Montgomery—Charles L. Levy of Levy Wolf Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Montgomery—W. E. Pitts of W. E. Pitts Shoe Co.; Tour.

Nashville—H. Cohen of Sah Levy & Co.; U. S.

New Bern—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Lenox.

Newport News, Va.—H. Weger; U. S.

New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Store; 112 Lincoln St.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—O. D. McGrew of Graham, Baumgarner & Co.; U. S.

Philadelphia—E. M. Scattergood of George H. West Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.

Philadelphia—George De Cou of De Cou Bros. & Co.; U. S.

Portland, Ore.—O. H. and R. G. Fithian of Fithian Barker Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.

Porto Rico—M. Covas, of Homar, Colam & Co.; U. S.

Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow and M. D. Oberdorfer of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.

Richmond, Va.—H. Coleman of Wingo, Elliot & Crump Shoe Co.; Parker.

Richmond, Va.—L. S. Strauss of Fleishman & Morris; Lenox.

Roanoke, Va.—T. B. Griggs of Griggs Paxton Shoe Co.; U. S.

San Juan—E. Gonzalez; U. S.

Savannah—M. L. Well of E. A. Well & Co.; Essex.

Springfield, Mo.—H. J. Upham; U. S.

St. Louis—J. Mathew; U. S.

St. Louis—R. W. Dittman of George F. Dittman Shoe Co.; Tour.

Syracuse—T. A. Moore of the Edwards Shoe Co.; Essex.

Toledo—C. M. Dederick and Barney Benson of Simmons Boot & Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.

Wilmington, N. C.—J. W. Freeman; U. S.

Zanesville—J. M. Palmer of Cargrove Shoe Co.; Youngs.

## LEATHER BUYERS

Amsterdam, Holland—G. Gompers; Tour.

Christiania, Norway—T. Hensen; Essex.

Leicester, Eng.—Harry Boston of H. Boston & Son; Tour.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

## CANADIAN BANK HEAD'S VIEWS ON FINANCING

President of Bank of Commerce Says United States Method Narrow—Sees Eventual Reserve System Success

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 6.—Sir Edmund Walker, head of Canadian Bank of Commerce, declares the United States method of financing munitions and foodstuffs business of the Allies is narrow, and that Federal Reserve Bank system is not likely to prove satisfactory without some substantial modification. He says:

"Federal Reserve Board's appointment of Bank of England as foreign correspondent is gratifying for at least two reasons. It will help check gold exports, and it is evidence of friendship. I have just returned from New York, where I found abundant evidence of a friendly attitude. But the American financial policy should be broader. Bank of England and Federal Reserve Board have relations like two stages. The new arrangement is an excellent 'try-out' for your new currency system. It is in a sense like taking a bat from the Bank of England just before the war. American banks deposited \$100,000,000 with the finance minister at Ottawa. It is prompted to some extent by the same idea.

"In Canada we have often endeavored to have gold earmarked in Bank of England and generally we found afterward we did not need it. In this instance we not only had paid you back the \$100,000,000 within a year, but also were flooding the United States with gold. How much longer shall we be sending gold? So long as the war lasts, I presume.

"The United States is the great dispenser of credit and the biggest manufacturer, but insists on having gold or collateral for loans. The Anglo-French loan was a sort of special transaction to stabilize foreign exchange. England was anxious, too, to help France. But you see the result. The bonds have gone down.

"Everybody has wondered for years why we could not stop shipping gold back and forth. If the United States made some provision for a reserve against this contingency, like the double eagles in the Bank of England, further progress might have been made. However, the movement since the war began has been all one way.

"There has been a growing tendency among leading nations to keep gold bullion as bullion instead of committing it to coin. Only two or three countries should be minting gold, which is really only used for international exchange. Use of gold involves needless waste. Actual settlement in gold is a relic of barbarism, tantamount to saying: 'I can't trust you.' Some day the world will get past that.

"Just now Canada, as an integral part of the British Empire, has everything at stake in this war, and it is not surprising that Canadian bankers are lending every cent they can against all munitions orders that can be handled in the Dominion. That shall be our policy to the end of the war. The United States could similarly lend, say, \$500,000,000 annually against her munitions business.

"Your new currency system probably will 'make good' with some changes. It would be a national disaster unless such remedial legislation were passed as may prove necessary to enable it to perform its functions fully. In attempt to frame an entirely new banking act for 100,000,000 people, and such active people, difficulties must creep in and will call for most careful thought of statesmen as well as bankers and business men. It might be well to have a permanent non-partisan board or other governmental agency of experts make continuous study of shifting conditions. The Federal Reserve Board is no doubt an able body, but Congress is master. Of course, there should be no politics in banking.

"The original Aldrich bill seemed to me unworkable. I find the new act very difficult to understand, especially its frequent attempted interpretation of 'commercial paper.' It seems to undertake to describe something which does not exist.

"In any event, why let bankers at length in a statute what they can do? Banking is a well-defined business. Canadian banks have a system that evolved naturally. Every 10 years we propose amendments we think needed to meet new conditions. The bankers are assumed to know what to do. Governmental interference, when there is any, comes in the form of 'don't.' The decennial survey puts us all on our mettle before everybody, including the demagogues, and there is very little friction.

"Americans seem not to be able to lose their mania for legislation. Legislation has sharp limitations as to efficacy in creating or fostering proper expansion. You cannot legislate your sales into foreign trade, for illustration. People are educated into that.

"There is Russia, a most natural market, which we will cultivate. I understand your leading industrial producers and bankers look for large trade there. The Russians have tremendous absorptive power. Their standard of living is being raised, or will be. Just a small advance in standard of living of these 180,000,000 vigorous people will mean a tremendous increase in imports—and the country's natural resources are so vast there should be corresponding

expansion in exports. It is not enough to study the Russian language and trade customs. One who wants that trade must know the Russian people. And there are a good many different kinds of them just as the country possesses endless geographical variety.

"A slight advance in Asiatic standard of living would have even more impressive results, but I think Japan will have 'first call' there.

"I think 'Canada' will be a name to conjure with after the war in some foreign countries, including Russia, on account of Canadian sacrifices in the war. Canada's hour is near. It may be well for American exporters to consider this, not merely for opportunity of getting Canadian trade, but also for facilitating their efforts to obtain trade of the Allied nations.

"In the past many big American concerns have established branches in Canada, generally to secure British trade. There is no feeling in Canada as to whether a plant is started by Canadian, English or American capitalists and manufacturers, so long as it is duly chartered as a Canadian enterprise and uses Canadian materials and labor. We like to see such institutions as International Harvester and Quaker Oats over here, but the nickel industry is somewhat different, as it employs very little Canadian labor.

"We find the Americans here are right with us in this war, some of them making great sacrifices. The American people, as a whole, I believe friendly to our cause, in a sense their own cause, but it would be quite a relief if Mr. Wilson would not write so many notes."

Sir Edmund insisted that if Americans expect to expand and improve business relations with Canada, they cannot do so on a cash basis. Speaking as an international banker, he said:

"It would benefit us all if the United States took care of its own international business, just as we would like to see it have its own merchant marine. Our bank has handled cotton bills in New York since 1872, always with a profit. That is a safe form of banking. American bankers can attend to it. Today one New York bank is really more influential in international trade than the entire Federal reserve system. Your great national banks have let international business drift into hands of private banks. It should not be necessary to get legislation to do banking in foreign countries, as Canadian banks do in the United States through branch banks.

"One difficulty over there has been a rather adverse public sentiment against the banks, which has never been eradicated since Jackson made such a 'sorry mess of things.' The United States once had the best banking nucleus in the world.

"In seeking foreign trade, banks will make a mistake if they seek exorbitant profits. That business should be cultivated and encouraged continually on a slender margin of profit."

## EQUITABLE TRUST DOUBLES CAPITAL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Trustees of Equitable Trust Company have voted to increase capital from \$3,000,000 to \$6,000,000. Trustees will recommend to stockholders at special meeting Jan. 22 approval of increase, and that new stock be issued at \$150. Besides supplying the extra \$3,000,000 capital, \$1,500,000 will be added to surplus, making that item \$1,550,000.

As Equitable Trust stock is selling in market at \$75 a share, action of the trustees makes a very gratifying "melon" to stockholders.

## DIVIDENDS

The Atlas Powder Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock payable Feb. 1.

The Electrical Utilities Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 10.

The Sequoyah Oil Company has declared the regular monthly dividend of 1 per cent, and an extra dividend of ½ of 1 per cent, payable Jan. 20 to holders of record Jan. 10.

W. H. McElwain Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent (\$1.50 per share) upon the first preferred, second preferred and common stock; payable Feb. 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Jan. 15, 1917.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS	1916	Increase
Fourth week Dec.	\$1,130,165	\$140,117
Month	5,555,417	578,441
From July 1	20,846,919	4,090,002
WESTERN MARYLAND	1916	1915
Fourth week Dec.	\$286,824	\$14,976
Month	1,149,992	544,654
From July 1	6,349,992	544,654
MINERAL RANGE	1916	1915
Nov. revenue	\$93,461	\$91,916
Net income	13,388	23,133
From July 1	482,320	454,978
Net income	18,313	\$5,510

## WOOLWORTH SALES EXPAND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. W. Woolworth Company December sales were \$13,636,513, an increase of \$1,441,917, or 11 per cent, over a year ago. Of this gain \$674,494, or 46 per cent, came from old stores. For 12 months sales were \$87,082,513, an increase of \$11,109,400, or 14 per cent. Of this increase \$6,312,382, or 57 per cent, came from stores which were operating in 1915.

## GOLD OUTPUT ESTIMATE

The output of gold in the United States in 1916 is estimated at \$32,316,400, compared with \$101,035,700 in 1915. The silver output was valued at \$72,883,500, compared with \$37,397,300 in 1915.

## TEXAS COTTON MARKET DULL; PRICES FIRM

Foreign Movement Shows Slight Falling Off—Reduction of 10 Per Cent in Next Crop Is Hoped For

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GALVESTON, Texas—Holiday dullness has characterized the Texas cotton markets lately. There has been little trading. Prices have had an upward trend, and some of the losses that followed the dispatch of President Wilson's peace note have been recovered.

The foreign movement of cotton through the port of Galveston has shown a slight falling off, but the foreign demand seems as strong as ever. Cotton insurance rates as promulgated by the British Admiralty for war risk insurance have been doubled, effective Jan. 15, according to notice received by shippers here. At the same time the period of insurance has been cut in half. The former rate was \$1.15 a hundred pounds, which covered a period of 30 days, but effective Jan. 15 a rate of \$2.30 a hundred will be charged and this will cover insurance for 15 days. At the end of the 15 days, insurance will not lapse, but will be continued in effect at whatever rate is at that time in force. This higher insurance rate is brought about by activity of German U-boats.

Comparatively little cotton was brought into sight in the South by the heavy break that came with definite moves for peace, and this cotton was readily absorbed. The small amount of cotton brought into sight is taken to mean that little cotton is being held by growers. It is believed that a drop in prices amounting to nearly 2½ a bale would have caused the farmers to turn loose whatever cotton they had. Estimates here place the amount of cotton in the hands of the growers in Texas and Oklahoma at less than 5 per cent of the 1916 crop. The cotton has been sold as gathered by the farmers, the prices prevailing at that time being too alluring to be resisted.

New crop preparations have begun in Texas and activity of those agencies seeking to curtail the acreage are being redoubled. A reduction in the proposed cotton acreage of at least 10 per cent is hoped for.

Reports from all parts of the State indicate the disposition of the Texas farmers to increase cotton acreage perhaps 15 or 20 per cent exclusive of the 10 per cent reduction above mentioned.

Farmers are now in better financial condition than they have ever been before, and reports from implement houses indicate a heavy business. Many farmers are buying gasoline tractors, and more motor-driven farm machinery will be in use in Texas in 1917 than ever before. Many agricultural experts contend that the use of motor-driven farm machinery in Texas means less cotton, believing that motor-driven machinery will make possible the cultivation of larger acreages in small grains and other feed crops. In the use of tractors they see a solution to the one-crop problem.

New crop preparations, depending largely on weather conditions, will be of chief interest in the cotton situation for the next few months and everything that influences these preparations will affect the trend of prices in the cotton markets.

## INACTIVE SECURITIES

American Brass Co.	Bid	Asked
American Glue Co. pref.	145.00	150.00
Am Writing Paper Co. 8s.	87.00	87.50
Arlington Mills	110.00	114.00
Bigelow Carpet Co. pref.	106.00	108.00
Douglas Shoe Co. pref.	102.00	105.00
Draper Corporation	123.00	125.00
Farr Alpacas Co.	150.00	160.00
Mountain States Tel.	114.50	116.00
Otis Elevator	62.00	65.00
Plymouth Cordage Co.	196.00	
Regal Shoe Co. pref.	86.00	90.00
Southern N. E. Tel.	145.00	149.00
U. S. Envelope Co.	130.00	200.00
do pref.	113.00	115.00
Waltham Watch Co.	15.00	18.00
do pref.	82.50	84.50

## BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Mo	Yr
10 Highest gr. rails.	95.67	12.91
10 Second gr. rails.	91.53	10.40
10 Public utility bds.	96.21	15.25
10 Industrial bonds.	98.21	12.92
Combined aver.	95.40	16.19

## BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1917	1916
Exchanges	\$18,421,308	\$33,573,701
Balances	6,810,722	3,327,873
For week (6 days)	238,654,535	220,916,355
Exchanges	30,209,105	17,866,767
Balances		
Local United States Subtreasury debit balance at the Boston Clearing House today, \$14,925.		

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	102.50	105.00
Indiana Pipe Line	113	117
Buckeye Pipe Line	114	117
Prairie Oil & Gas.	615	625
South Penn Oil	590	600
Standard Oil, California	360	365
Standard Oil, Indiana	810	820
Kentucky	750	760
New Jersey	700	710
New York	270	274
Illinois Pipe	238	243

## MARKET OPINIONS

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Boston: A good deal of stock has gone from weak into strong hands, and this means that in time the market may be expected to show a further substantial advance. In the meantime, so many uncertainties attend the present situation that a definite trend has not been established. A waiting market is in prospect—a market that may be expected to move quickly but be more than usually susceptible to rumor, as well as fact.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: As the war has produced vast changes, and the abnormal conditions under which we are operating today, so it is fair to assume that peace will restore conditions back somewhere near normal, and therefore it behooves every man to put his house in order, that he may be in a position to meet the violent changes which may develop. Hence, we believe that the wise man will so order his stock market operations as to be in a position to take advantage of bargain periods when they come.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Technically, the market is now in better shape to enjoy a rise and with the outlook that, for some time further, we shall be called upon to supply the distressed needs of Europe, we think it quite likely that the next few weeks, perhaps months, will witness a movement of fair proportions.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: We cannot entirely accept the popular theory that railroad securities are peculiarly attractive from a speculative point of view at the present time. If legislative relief is secured from their present handicaps, as it may be, this field will prove indeed attractive to the speculator.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: We see little January boom this year, but we do see a gradual settling, revaluation, return to normal, broad improvement in the seasoned, standard stocks.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: One experienced observer offers the theory that these rumors of peace from time to time will continue to produce recessions as long as there is no prospect of peace, but that when at last news of real peace is verified, the market will advance instead of receding.

## REPUBLIC TIRES ARE ADVANCED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Republic Rubber Company announces an advance of 15 per cent in auto tire casings, 10 per cent on inner tubes and 10 per cent on motor truck tires. The Republic Company has on its books 100 per cent more business than a year ago. The company recently booked an order for 200,000 tires for 1917 delivery from Dodge Brothers. The company recently completed extensive plant alterations. Further additions to capacity may be necessary.

## EXPORTS OF COTTON

Department of Commerce says that 112,610 bales of cotton were exported from the United States the last week of December. This would bring total since the crop year began on Aug. 1 up to 3,176,933 bales. Looking back a year it will be found exports in the same period were 2,336,215 bales, or 36 per cent less than this season. At the beginning of the crop year 1915-16 the supply for all purposes was 16,972,895 bales; this season it approximates 15,914,256.

## DOMESTIC TRADE OPENS NEW YEAR IN ACTIVE WAY

Although postholiday quiet continues to characterize United States domestic trade conditions, the pause in this respect is much less marked than in former years, and, in fact, the momentum heretofore attained has been so great that current movements are remarkably quick, says Bradstreet's weekly review of the situation, which continues: Inventorying in commercial channels occupies considerable attention, but this task is being hastened; and in industrial lines sustained activity in making up products is still the rule, though new buying is devoid of previous excited aspects.







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**SECOND CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST**, Boston, Elm Hill Ave. and Howland St., Roxbury—Service at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school 12 m. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday 7:45 p. m.

**THIRD CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST**, Boston, 130 Arlington St., Hyde Park. Services at 10:45 a. m. Sunday school 12 m. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday 7:45 p. m.

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## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## The Long-Neglected Sea Mussel

Although the sea mussel is as yet but little known in the United States, in palatability it ranks second to none. A writer in a recent number of the American Museum Journal says that the country is wasting one of its great national resources by failing to make more extensive use of the vast quantities of sea mussels produced each year along its shores; that it is easily probable that more than 20,000,000 pounds of this shellfish on the North American Atlantic coast are available for the market annually.

For some years the United States Bureau of Fisheries has been trying to make known, through printed matter, the character and food value of the sea mussel with a view to creating a popular demand for this palatable sea product, against the general use of which there seems to be only groundless prejudice. This prejudice is entertained only by those who have never eaten a sea mussel; those who have sampled them have found them as delicious as oysters and clams, and some enthusiasts make bold to declare them superior. In fact, one authority exclaims: "From the standpoint of palatability, I have abundant testimony from scores of persons who have eaten mussels prepared in various ways (pickled, steamed, roasted, stewed and fried), that in flavor and texture they are superior to the long clam and fully equal to the oyster."

This same writer tells of serving to about 25 persons mussels dipped in egg and cracker crumbs. They were so well liked that there was a general call for more. A few days later mussel chowder was served, and there were on all sides favorable comments as to the richness of the flavor and the tenderness of the meat. It seems that the tender quality of the fish is a point decidedly in favor of the mussel when compared with the clam.

Added to all this is the fact that the sea mussel is a cheap food, a point which the housekeeper, hoping in vain for a lowering of the price of meat, will not be likely to overlook. It is stated by the Bureau of Fisheries that thousands of families who reside near the coast could add sea mussels to the bill of fare merely through the slight effort required to gather them.

Along most of the eastern coast of the United States, the mussel is in season for food purposes when the oyster is out of season. It is well adapted to preservation, and, when canned or pickled, will retain its natural flavor for months. The only difficulty in the marketing of mussels for food purposes is that they spoil quickly after being removed from the water and it is necessary to use them within 24 hours after they are collected.

Though the mussel is so little known as a food in the United States, it has been utilized in other parts of the world for hundreds of years. One authority states the artificial cultivation of mussels for food began as early as 1035. The mussel beds are some times acres in extent and here it is possible for a man to collect them daily by the ton.

Pearls of some value are sometimes found in mussels, while the shells, when polished, are used by artists as receptacles for gold or silver paint, or may be mounted on marble for paper weights, or made into such articles as pretty needle books, pincushions and brooches.

It is as an addition to the family menu, however, that the mussel will appeal to the housekeeper. The following recipes for cooking mussels are taken from one of the bulletins of the Bureau of Fisheries:

**Creamed Mussels**—Thoroughly wash the mussels and place them in boiling water until the shells begin to open. Pour off the water quickly, take out the "beard" or byssus, and remove the meats from the shell, preserving the liquor in a separate dish. For each cupful of chopped meats make 1 cupful of cream sauce, which is prepared by melting in a saucepan 1 tablespoonful of butter and stirring with it 1 tablespoonful of flour; cook, being careful not to brown it; then stir in slowly  $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful of milk or cream and season with pepper and salt to taste. Continue to cook until it is thick and creamy, stirring all the time; add the mussels just before serving. Pour the mixture over small pieces of toast laid on the bottom of the dish.

**Fried Mussels**—After thoroughly cleaning the outside of the mussels, boil them until the shells begin to open. Take out the "beard" and remove the meats from the shell. Season with salt and pepper, then roll in cracker or bread crumbs, dip in egg beaten up in milk, and roll again in the crumbs; fry quickly in hot fat; drain on paper as fast as taken up. Serve hot, garnished with slices of lemon. Have them as free from grease as possible.

**Mussel Cakes**—Clean and scald the mussels as directed above, beard, and remove the meats. To 1 pint of chopped mussel meats add 2 eggs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful of milk, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and a pinch of salt. Stir in enough flour to make the mixture a little thicker than pancake batter and fry.

**Mussel Chowder**—Clean and scald the mussels as directed above, take out the beard, and remove the meats, preserving the natural liquor in a separate dish. To a quart of the meats take  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound of salt pork; cut it into small squares and fry to a brown in the bottom of the kettle. At the same time add 3 or 4 sliced onions and cook until the pork is well tried out; then add the mussel liquor, mixed with an equal quantity of water, and when it comes to a boil add 6 finely chopped or sliced potatoes and boil in a closely covered dish until the potatoes are done; then add the

mussels with 1 quart of boiling milk, season with pepper and salt to taste, and serve.

**Mussel Croquettes**—Clean and scald the mussels as directed above, beard, and remove the meats from the shell. Chop up 1 pint of meats, moisten with a thick cream sauce, add 1 teaspoonful of chopped parsley and bread or cracker crumbs sufficient to make the mixture firm enough to shape, season with salt and pepper. Let the mixture get cold, then shape into croquettes and fry in hot fat, in a frying basket if available; drain and serve on a hot napkin.

**Mussel Fritters**—Two eggs, 1 tablespoonful of oil, 1 cupful of flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful of mussel liquor, pinch of pepper and salt, tablespoonful of lemon or vinegar, 1 cupful of chopped mussels. Have the mixture quite thick and drop from a tablespoon into hot fat and fry until an amber color.

**Mussel Patties**—Cut 1 quart of scalded mussels into small pieces and stir into 1 cup of rich drawn butter based on milk, season to taste, cook 5 minutes, fill the patty cases, heat 2 minutes, and serve.

**Mussel Soup**—Clean and scald the mussels as directed above, beard, and preserve the meats and liquor in separate dishes. To 1 pint of the liquor add an equal quantity of water; season with pepper, mace, and salt, and boil 5 minutes. Then put in the mussels either whole or minced, and boil for 5 minutes with the vessel closely covered. Then add a pint of milk thickened with a little flour and butter or fine cracker crumbs. The addition of a little chopped celery and onion improves the flavor.

**Roasted Mussels**—Wash the shells thoroughly with a brush and cold water. Place them on a pan and bake in a hot oven until the shell opens. Remove the upper shell carefully, so as not to lose the liquor, and arrange them on plates. On each mussel place a piece of butter and a little pepper and salt. Do not roast too long.

**Steamed Mussels**—To a gallon of thoroughly washed mussels, add 1 cup of water and boil in a closely covered vessel for 10 minutes or until the mussels on top are well opened.

Then pour off the water and place the mussels in a large dish on the center of the table. Serve each person some melted butter to which may be added vinegar and pepper to taste. The mussels may be removed from the shell, bearded, and, held by the foot, dipped into the butter and eaten.

## When Cotton and Silk Combine

There is a movement on foot among manufacturers of fabrics to enhance the value and the possibilities of both cotton and silk—each of which now fills a restricted field—by combining these two materials. To this end the two great industries are already cooperating to the extent that designers in both fabrics are consulting with each other before bringing out new patterns.

"For so many years women of highly cultivated tastes have grown to look upon cotton as unfit for beautiful garments, that they do not know what artistic fabrics are being woven by the cotton manufacturers," said the representative of a large New York house. "Today cottons mean much more than gingham and calicoes. Weaves of extraordinary softness, which permit of the most delicate drapery, are being turned out."

"Furthermore, dressmakers and makers of garments have not hitherto interested themselves in cottons. They have noted these fabrics casually, have passed them by, and have taken to silk or wool when it was desired to bring out a creation in which the designer's art and the art of the dressmaker were combined. Cotton has seldom been used for such garments. In fact, it has not lent itself to such creations in the past, but it has been developed to such high quality that it may be made to do so now."

"The cotton industry is large, much larger than silk, but those who know its limitations appreciate the fact that cotton needs the touch of the indefinably artistic, which silk alone seems to give, to emphasize its best qualities. The development certain to result through combination with the silk industry will lead to still greater achievements and produce a fabric which will take higher rank than it has ever done before."

"Cotton is monotonous when made up alone. Perhaps that is in some degree responsible for the fact that it has not been used by those who appreciate the artistic demands in made-up garments. As an example, a Copenhagen blue cotton dress has merit but it is monotonous, and the same criticism might apply with equal force to white voiles, organdies and similar weaves. Yet few will question the real beauty of these goods."

"The creative and artistic ability among American textile interests is now focussed on combining silk and cotton into garments that shall retain the best qualities of both materials."

## Specially Wrapped Books

At a certain woman-managed bookshop in New York, a feature is made of specially wrapped books for gifts. The books, mostly choice editions of very modern literature, are enclosed in charmingly decorated envelopes of fancy Japanese papers. The inner wrapper, for example, may be of silver paper, with bandings of a dull blue dull-finished weave, and catching these together a half-moon in orange. Another unusual wrapping is flecked orange paper, banded with black, and with cross-strappings of gold and a piping of bright green. Greenish-gold papers are used for other books. There are innumerable colorful combinations to be achieved.

## Bright Colors for Young Girls

By The Christian Science Monitor fashion correspondent

PARIS, France.—Fresh costumes for the schoolgirl are in order for consideration at the holiday time, and the straight frocks, so universally worn at present, are admirably suited to young girls. Most of these models seem to be slightly elaborated reproductions of the slips and dresses designed for tots of three and four a few years ago. Again, the popular bright colors are charming for young girls, and the schoolrooms in the spring promise to rival in brilliancy the gardens that will be in full bloom.

The question of dyes seems to have been completely solved in Paris, to judge by the displays in the shops of the newest materials. The winter fashions have, indeed, largely accustomed us to sharp contrasts of color and tints heretofore used sparingly. If at all, bright touches in embroidery and sash or bows have been seen for many seasons, but now quite half a gown may be blazing with color. Most striking are the yellows, and it is amazing to find how well most people can wear this color, generally considered impossible, if the right shade is chosen. Then there are purples and greens, reds and blues; nothing is left out in the wonderful color schemes. Happily the French know exactly how to combine and blend their colors, and fashion has put good taste to the test and confidently leaves the result to the faultless taste of the Parisienne.

In the frocks prepared for girls still in their teens, there is no longer a monotony of blue serge for day, and pink or blue for evening wear. The gown in the sketch, for instance, is of a greenish-yellow chiffon over a brighter shade of yellow silk, trimmed with bronze doré plush. The plush is only used in bands on the skirt, those at the sides being very high, in straps over each shoulder connected by narrow bands in front and back, and in a narrow belt and still narrower finish to the cuff. At the pointed ends of the shoulder straps, at the front and back of the belt, on the cuff bands, and bordering the tops of the high side pieces, are touches of embroidery in self tones and gold. The chiffon that forms the major part of the frock is laid in narrow plaits at each side of front and back, as shown, and small plush-covered buttons are used to fasten the garment down the back.

With delight, the schoolgirl will provide herself with the new Russian blouses, made of jersey cloth, satin, chiffon, or velvet. Crêpe de chine also is used, as well as other materials. Flowered crêpe is particularly pretty for spring blouses for school wear, made in Russian form with plain bands on which are quaint embroideries matching the flower design. For instance, on a crêpe of white background scattered with yellow rosebuds with leaves, the bands are made of a brownish color corresponding to the outlining of the leaves and stems; and yellow, green, and white mercerized cotton is used to embroider a conventional design on the bands. These long blouses are most practical for young girls, made in the plain loose form. Open a few inches down the front, they slip on over the head and fasten at the opening with buttons or lacing. They are cut godet and the belt or sash is sometimes passed through slits, leaving the sides to hang loose. Some of them button in the back and have smocking or tucks in front. With the

## Equipping the Child's Playroom

In every home where there are small children, there should be a playroom equipped with the proper toys for amusing and educating the occupants during the long hours that must be spent there on days when they cannot be out of doors. Very often parents are in doubt as to just what a playroom should contain. A list of equipment for children of various ages, made out by Miss Alice M. Corbin, Supervisor of Playrooms for Small Children, in Pittsburgh, may be helpful in making selections.

"From time immemorial, children have liked to slide, to swing, to climb," says Miss Corbin. "How can the playroom provide for these natural activities? Unfortunately there are no longer cellar-doors to slide down, or trees to climb or swing on, in most city children's back yards. But slides, swings, and rope ladders can be purchased and put into the child's environment again. The adjustable slides are best because they can be folded back against the wall when not in use."

"For climbing, several kinds of apparatus are needed. Babies like to climb in and out of large boxes or a doll's house. They also like to pull themselves up and along the floor by knotted ropes suspended from swing standards. For the older children, rope swings suspended from the ceiling are a great delight. It is easy to build a standard for the chair or hammock, the children will be delighted in. The standard should be fastened to the floor and patent fastening hooks placed on it so that the swing may be removed, if desired."

"Every playroom should provide some means by which the child can have contact with earth and water. A sand bin can be built under the floor by cutting sectional doors in the floor and placing a large wooden, or preferably zinc-lined, box underneath these doors. Some of the low cupboard seats might be converted into sand bins by opening these seats on top and placing deep trays of zinc there. There will still be room underneath for shelves of various heights on which toys can be kept within easy reach of the children."

straight plaited skirts, this is an ideal school costume.

Another pretty idea for the simple day frock is the plain skirt of "serge tricote," with a flat sleeveless "corsage" that hangs in front and back, several inches below the belt that holds it at the waist. This "corsage" is in reality merely front and back pieces that are joined on the shoulders, and it is worn over a guimp or ordinary lingerie blouse. All its edges are stitched in several rows, as is the bottom of the skirt. Again, to be worn with a guimp, is a "tricot" skirt that has front and back straight breasted that mount like flat apron bibs to the shoulders, while the side breadths of the skirt gather into bands at the waist. With the ordinary wash blouse, skirts of this kind that extend above the belt have always a less undress appearance.

For afternoon wear, there is nothing more suitable, for dressy occasions,

than an old-blue taffetas made with a double flounce skirt, the corsage consisting of crossed bretelles with full elbow sleeves. All the edges are bordered with a black velvet ribbon, with a flowered design that blends with the taffetas.

On the skirt flounces a straight row of the ribbon borders the edge, while a second row is arranged in points. Where the bretelles cross at the waist, a little bunch of artificial flowers gives a bright touch. Another pretty afternoon frock is of Nattier blue "voile nînon." The skirt is made "droit fil," which is to say that the selvage edge is straight around the hem and the same amount of fullness is gathered into the waistband, there being but one seam, which is at the back. Five tucks are stitched above the hem in graduated widths. The bloused bodice has two horizontal tucks and the bell-shaped sleeves have the same. A darker tone of embroidery trims the edge of the elbow sleeves, the round neck, and waistband.

Among the important garments in the schoolgirl's outfit is her sweater or sports coat. All the most brilliant colors are used for these, the ones of jersey cloth being more variously designed than those knitted by hand or machine. Caps and bags to match the coats are being made, the latter capable of accommodating school books as well as tennis balls or other things. The newest sports coats are made loose and long; many have round yokes, some are plaited, and most of them have cleverly arranged pockets.

## Three-Egg Doughnuts

This recipe will make about three dozen. Two and one-quarter cups of pastry flour. One tablespoon of four per cup less when using ordinary bread flour. One teaspoon of cream tartar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of soda,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon of salt, speck of nutmeg or  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon vanilla.

Beat the yolks of eggs stiff and lemon color, and add to the sugar; add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of sweet cream. If the cream is sour, use  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a teaspoon of soda in cream, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon of cream tartar stirred in flour. The amount of the latter depends upon the sourness of the cream. Stir in the dry material, roll and cut with a small doughnut cutter. Test the fat with a small piece of the dough; if the dough comes to the top a light brown color in 1 minute, the fat is right. Do not put too many in at once. As soon as the cakes come to the top, turn them. When cooled a bit, sprinkle with powdered sugar.

## Coconut Cream Pie

Mix 2 tablespoonfuls of cornstarch with 3 tablespoonfuls of cold milk and  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon of salt,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of powdered sugar and 2 cups of thin cream. Cook in a double boiler 20 minutes, stirring constantly the first 5 minutes, afterwards occasionally. Add  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cup of grated coconut, then cut and fold in the stiffly beaten whites of 3 eggs. Turn into a pie pan lined with rich pastry and bake in a moderate oven; or this mixture may be poured into a baked crust. Spread with a meringue and set in a moderate oven to cook and brown the meringue.

## Habits That Help the Business Woman

"When I have an important commission to give to some one on my staff, I generally prefer the individual with mediocre ability but absolutely reliable habits, to the brilliant but erratic persons of irresponsible habits," remarked a business executive who employs a large staff of women assistants.

"Examine the organization rules of successful firms, and you will find that the question of habits is one of enormous importance," is the statement of Miss Eleanor Gilbert, who is guide, counselor and friend to the woman in business. "The observable habits of employees influence promotions more than variations in efficiency. There is a certain corporation employing hundreds of women clerks that keeps careful record of their status on this basis: Accuracy, appearance, quantity of work produced, industry and steady application, observance of office rules, care in handling company's property, courtesy and good will toward fellow-employees, initiative and executive ability."

"Note that most of these qualities are simply personal habits. Whenever the weeding out process is in operation, you will find that dismissals are based largely on objectionable habits, and that the judgment of individual ability is influenced by knowledge of personal habits. We cannot escape the fact that the greatest aid to success is the conscious formation of good habits at the beginning of a career."

"The office woman sometimes excuses her appearance at 9:30, instead of 9 o'clock, on the ground that she 'always makes up for it by one or two hours' extra work in the evening.' This individual shifting of hours is not in the least beneficial. Morning lateness cannot be counteracted by night work, because the delay of one worker in the morning delays the chain of work and hampers other employees."

"Promptness in fulfilling obligations is the basis of a reputation for reliability, neglect is an open door to a more earnest competitor to enter."

"Initiative—that driving wheel in business—is a habit pure and simple. The girl who develops the habit of shoving aside any problem or piece of information that does not affect her immediate job will stick to that particular job forever and a day! 'I'm not paid to make out invoices,' remarked a young stenographer when asked to help temporarily."

"On the other hand, there is a type of young woman who is the 'star' in every office. She knows something about every branch of the business. She is an omnivorous reader of everything that relates to the business as a whole. She is forever asking questions. Initiative is an unconscious habit with her, and she keeps on exercising it until she wins an executive post on the strength of it."

"The great help to success in business is to adjust all habits persistently so that they fit into the two-fold purpose of business, which is, first, to render service; second, to yield a

profit. The business man who endeavors to operate his business while both eyes are fastened on profit, so that only indifferent service is rendered, invites disaster. Similarly, a business that is not operated economically so as to yield a profit will not long continue to give service."

"These facts apply equally to the individual worker. A . . . devotion to the pay envelope results in indifferent service; so giving good service for less than its worth cheapens the ultimate value of one's services."

"In the business woman's relations with her co-workers, the habit of priceless value is tact—the fine art of avoiding offense or inconvenience to others. When she must criticize, she will be a courteous, constructive critic."

"Service depends on the habits of scrupulous honesty, reliability and courtesy on the part of the entire organization, executives and minor employees alike. Indifference or carelessness on the part of any member of the organization may mean some serious hindrance to the smooth and harmonious running of the whole."

"The appearance of the office also plays an important part in the impression produced on visiting customers or other callers. The desk piled high with papers is no longer considered a sign of prosperous 'busyness' or conscientious industry. In the well-managed office it is an evidence of personal inefficiency to have on the desk anything except the subject worked on at the time. For this reason, the modern office no longer installs the cumbersome roll-top desk with innumerable pigeon-holes; the ideal working desk is the flat top desk with two or three drawers."

"So, too, the appearance of the woman worker counts for much. A neat, appropriate costume, a trim business-like look, a cheerful and dignified demeanor, and essential good manners—these are the requisites for the woman in the office."

"An economical habit is a good one to cultivate in business. Every employee is responsible for some measure of economy. It is just as much the young man's job to conserve supplies as it is to do good work. The business woman with economical habits can save her firm money and make herself doubly valuable. There are many small leaks which an observant worker can perceive. In addition, the habit of economy in business helps to develop individual economy. The woman who does not waste her employer's property does not waste her own. She who buys intelligently for business develops the habit of shopping wisely for herself."

"And how to acquire all these good habits? Never permit an exception to occur until the new habit is securely rooted. Each lapse is like the letting fall of a ball of string which one is carefully winding up; a single slip undoes more than a great many turns will wind again. The good habit repays one's efforts a thousandfold, and the business woman who cultivates a host of them will find the truest kind of success awaiting her wherever she goes or whatever she does."

## Food Prices in the Time of Charles the Second

In these days when so much is heard about the high cost of foodstuffs, it may prove interesting to read the following account of what various necessities cost in the reign of Charles the Second of England. It should be remembered, in this connection, that the purchasing power of money was then many times what it is today.

"A leg of mutton generally cost 2s. 6d.; a shoulder, 2s.; a hand of pork, 18d.; 'a cheese'—they had one every week, but it is not stated how much it weighed—varies from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d. Butter is 8d. or 9d. the pound; they used about a pound a week. Sugar is 6d. a pound. They bought their flour by sixpennyworths, and their coals in small quantities for 18d. each week during the winter, so that their fires must have been principally kept going with wood. Once a month the washerwoman is called in, and sheets are washed; therefore, the washing was all done at home. Raisins and currants at 2d. a pound; eggs, nutmegs, ginger, mace, rice, suet, etc., prebilled the pudding. It was made in five different ways, but the ingredients were always the same, and in this family they evidently had pudding every day. Cakes also they had, and pies, both fruit pies and meat pies, and open tarts. These were all sent to the bakehouse to be baked at 1d. each, so that the kitchen contained no oven. Candles were 5d. a pound, but the entries of candles are so irregular that one suspects the accounts to be imperfect," writes Walter Besant in his "London," where he gives in considerable detail the household accounts of a respectable family for the years 1677-1679.

"The bundle of documents had come by chance into his hand. 'Herrings sometimes ling, a pole of ling.' Bacon was 7d. a pound. Rice was also 7d. a pound. Oranges came in about December; cherries in their season were 2d. a pound; gooseberries, 4d. sold, I suppose, by the measure; peas, 6d. a peck; beans, 4d. a quart; asparagus ('sparragrase') was in April excessively dear—we find them giving 6s. 2d., a most extravagant expenditure for a single dish; two weeks later it has gone down to 18d. for 200. But how much did a single dish cost? A 'salt lot,' that is a lettuce, is 1d. Once in six weeks or so we find mention of 'carbs,' that is, thyme, sage, rosemary, etc., for 2d. 'Cowcubers' are 1d. apiece, and a favorite vegetable. Radishes, carrots, turnips, French beans are also bought. In the spring cream cheese appears. Sweet briar is bought every year, one knows not for what, and roses by the bushel, evidently for rosewater. They pickled everything;

Walnuts, gherkins, asparagus, peaches, cauliflowers, plums, nectarines, onions, lemons, barberries, mushrooms, nasturtium buds, lime-tree buds, oysters, samphire, elder roots. They distilled rose buds and rose leaves, lavender, walnut water, cherry water. . . . They 'jarred' cherries, guineas, hops, apricots, damsons, and peaches. They made sirups in many pleasing varieties. They knew how to keep green peas, green gooseberries, asparagus, and damsons till Christmas. . . . They potted everything, from pigeon to venison. Nothing is said of these things in the account books. But the large quantity of vinegar bought every week shows the activity of the pickling department. . . . Very little milk is bought. Sometimes for many months there is no mention of milk. This may have been because their own dairy supplied them. . . . Apples, however, milk was only occasionally used in the house."

## Lemon Fanchonettes

Invert plain patty pans and cover the outside with plain paste. Prick the paste with a fork here and there over the top and sides. Arrange the pans on a cookie sheet and bake well in a hot oven. Remove from the pans and fill shells with the following mixture: Dilute 2½ tablespoonfuls of cornstarch with a quarter-cup of cold water, stir into 1 cup of boiling water; cook 3 minutes, stirring constantly, then cook over hot water 15 minutes. Add 1 tablespoonful of butter and 2-3 of a cup of sugar. Remove from the fire, add the juice and grated rind of 1 large lemon, and the yolks of 3 eggs well beaten. Turn into the baked patty crusts, spread with a meringue, and return to a moderate oven to cook and brown the meringue.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Widow's Mite

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OF ALL the stories in the Bible there is not one that has been more frequently told than that of the widow's mite. It has, indeed, passed into one of the aphorisms of the language, into a whole collection of proverbial sayings, which show how indelibly it has sunk into the consciousness of Christendom. The story is in itself so simple, and the lesson apparently so obvious, that the great unthinking world has muttered, "Of course!" and gone rejoicing on its way in a dream of senseless oblivion. The words of Jesus the Christ were, however, never superficial. He was attacking, root and branch, the entire structure of materialism, built in counterfeit mockery, as it were, of the spiritual reality. As a consequence the deafness and blindness of the world has led it to interpret his sayings, sometimes with an accurate shallowness, as in the case of the widow's mite; but generally from the very depths of what Paul, in a magnificent paradox, terms spiritual wickedness, as in the instance of the Pharisees' confusion of Jesus with the Christ, of the son of man with the Son of God.

It is just this superficial misunderstanding of the deep things of the Spirit, which has dogged the steps of a half-dazed scholasticism in its efforts to give Truth to the world. This world is always talking of the simplicity of Jesus' teaching, and yet Jesus' teaching was the most profound ever given to the world, inasmuch as it undermined, without the world suspecting it, the entire material structure which constitutes the world. His teaching was, indeed, so simple that it not only revolutionized, it actually pulverized the theology, the philosophy, and the science of the world, and gave the world instead a new commandment, which the world promptly proceeded to leave with the old materiality. It was so simple that when, more than eighteen centuries after the victory on Calvary, Mrs. Eddy insisted on the scientific exactness of its philosophy, and the necessity for demonstrating its Science, its orthodox exponents proceeded to put her out of their tabernacles. It is so simple that, today, many readers of her books have not felt it as much as

necessary to grasp the meaning of her words or the significance of her allusions, in order to condemn others who have engaged in this labor of love. In short, Jesus' teaching, though simple beyond words to the clear metaphysical perception of Mrs. Eddy, and clear to her students, in the exact proportion of their own grasp of metaphysics, must have been and must remain cimmerian in its obscurity to all that is self-satisfied, selfish, and senseless in the human consciousness. It was this very materiality, in the Pharisees, which prevented them from grasping the difference between Jesus and the Christ. When Jesus declared the latter the Son of God their sensuous rage could only see an attempt to defy himself, as the Caesars had proclaimed their own dedication, building the visible temple of their worship in Pergamos, "where Satan's seat is": "Thou art not yet fifty years old," they hissed in mockery, "and hast thou seen Abraham?" Scholasticism, in later days, stumbling over the same stone, conceived, with more reverence but less logic than the Pharisees, the dogma of the Trinity, in a hopeless effort to reconcile the irreconcilable.

In just the same way scholasticism has floundered over the incident of the widow's mite. Every one knows the story by heart. How Jesus, seated in the Court of the Women, watched the worshippers casting their offerings into the treasury, the trumpet-shaped boxes placed along the colonnade formed by the columns on which the women's gallery was raised. How there came by the rich Jews casting of their abundance into the treasury; and how there finally passed by the poor widow, who threw in her two mites. Then it was that the great teacher summed up, in his own simple and metaphysical way, the Christian philosophy of the unreality of matter. "Verily I say unto you, That this poor widow hath cast more in, than all they which have cast into the treasury: For all they did cast in of their abundance; but she of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her living." Now it was, obviously, quite unnecessary for Jesus to point out to his disciples that a person who gives all, gives more, comparatively, than a person who gives a part; nor was it particularly necessary for him to acquaint the widow's faith. These things were manifest in themselves, and no man ever lived who avoided useless words more than did he. He meant necessarily to imply these things, but he surely meant, equally necessarily, to imply something far deeper. He meant, it would seem, to imply that, by reason of the unreality of matter, these two mites were actually, as well as metaphysically, and actually because metaphysically, worth more than the rich men's offerings; and by actually is, in turn intended, actually from a relative as well as from an absolute standpoint.

The only absolute substance is the noumenon known as divine Mind, therefore the only absolutely substantial phenomena are the ideas of this divine Mind. It was the full understanding of this which enabled Jesus to feed the multitude on the shores of the Sea of Galilee; and it was, surely, the partial understanding of this which enabled the widow to throw her "mite" into the treasury, in the confidence that her "living" would be restored unto her, as the disciples took up, in the baskets, the fragments which remained of the loaves and fishes. What the widow parted with, then, was not substance in any shape, it was her fear, or sense of limitation. Her substance, which was her realization of spiritual supply, of Truth, was sufficiently infinite, at all events, to enable her to throw her last mites into the treasury, not only without fear, but with, in a degree, the same perfect confidence that enabled Jesus to hand the broken bread and fishes to the multitude, in the full assurance that the divine Mind, the spiritual phenomena of which they counterfeited in material phenomena, could never be limited in its measure of thought.

When the people of Israel started to build the temple they lacked literally all the necessities. It was not the sailors of Tarshish, the woodmen of the Lebanon, the miners of Ophir, and many like others, who supplied their need. What did this was the realization of divine Principle, manifested, in no matter how limited a way, by David and Solomon, and those they most trusted, and expressed in the marvelous prayer of Solomon, for "an understanding heart." What, in a condition similar to that which the Israelites faced, success demands, is not the talents of the men of abundance, but the mites of the widows without fear. In such moments, it is the love of the widows, in other words the widows' realization of the unreality of matter, which destroys the fears of the men of material abundance, believing in the reality of that abundance, and so loosens the strings of their money bags, and enables them to cast their talents into the treasury. But who gives the talents? The men of abundance, hypnotized by their belief in the reality and limitation of that abundance, or the widows, women coming forth to battle with materiality, slaying its Goliaths, and liberating the human mind from its limiting and self-imposed bonds? "The Master of metaphysics," writes Mrs. Eddy, on page 7 of "Christian Healing," "reading the mind of the poor woman who dropped her mite into the treasury, said, 'She hath cast in more than they all.'"

Hope inspires every tree. Which rude autumn winds stripped bare; Hoping with the silent strength Of its buds through winter drear Till the sap shall burst at length, And new foliage crown the year. —Friedrich Ruecker (Tr. from German by Kate Freilgrath Kroecker).

## Hope Inspires Every Tree

There are few persons, in any class, today, who do not spend some time out of the twenty-four hours in reading. . . . But, like all our great common blessings, few of us realize the value of the privilege that the printing press has bestowed upon us. Perhaps we might be led to do so by glancing back occasionally into the past, and noting how destitute of books were our ancestors, what an amount of pleasure they missed which is ours today.

"There is a work, too little known to this generation, which should certainly be reprinted and read by everyone who loves a good book," Mary L. Pendered says in "The Book of Common Joys." "It is the 'Memoir of Robert Chambers,' by his brother, William Chambers. . . . one of the most enthralling life stories ever written, equaling, if not surpassing, the autobiographical masterpieces of Benjamin Franklin and John Galt. For there is nothing in the world more stimulating and inspiring than a tale of individual struggle, of obstacles overcome by sheer force of character and determination, of supreme victory over hard and grinding circumstances."

"But, apart from the interest of the Chambers Memoir as a stimulating narrative of difficulties overcome by human endeavor, it has another value in showing us what we owe today to the pioneers of literature. For when we read of those dim early days of the Nineteenth Century, hundreds of years after the introduction of the printing press into England, when newspapers were few and bore the sevenpenny (or even dearer) stamp, when there were no libraries or cheap books, we are able to count our blessings in this respect. . . . Describing the town of Peebles at that time, William Chambers tells of one Tam Fleck, who, being the fortunate possessor of a copy of Whiston's 'Josephus,' struck out a sort of profession by going from house to house of his neighbors and reading aloud to them from its close and very dull pages. He gave it, says the writer: . . . 'As current news, the only light he had for doing so being usually that imparted by the flickering blaze of a piece of parrot coal' (whatever that may be). It was his practice not to read more than two or three pages at a time, interlarded with sagacious remarks of his own, by way of footnotes, and in this way he sustained an extraordinary interest in the narrative. Retelling the matter with great equanimity in different households, Tam kept all at the same point of information and wound them up with a corresponding anxiety as to the issue of some moving event in Hebrew history. Although in this way he went through a course of 'Josephus' yearly, the novelty somehow never seemed to wear off."

"Weel, Tam, what's the news the night?" would old George Murray say, as Tam entered with his "Josephus" under his arm, and seated himself at the family fireside. . . . "Bad news, bad news," replied Tam. "Titus has begun to besiege Jerusalem. It's gaun to be a terrible business." And then he opened his budget of intelligence, to which all paid the most reverential attention. . . . "That was only a hundred years ago, and now if any one attempted to read 'Josephus' aloud the room would certainly be promptly cleared! But those good simple folk at Peebles were hardly badder off than the Britons of ancient bardic days, who looked and longed for the wandering minstrel to

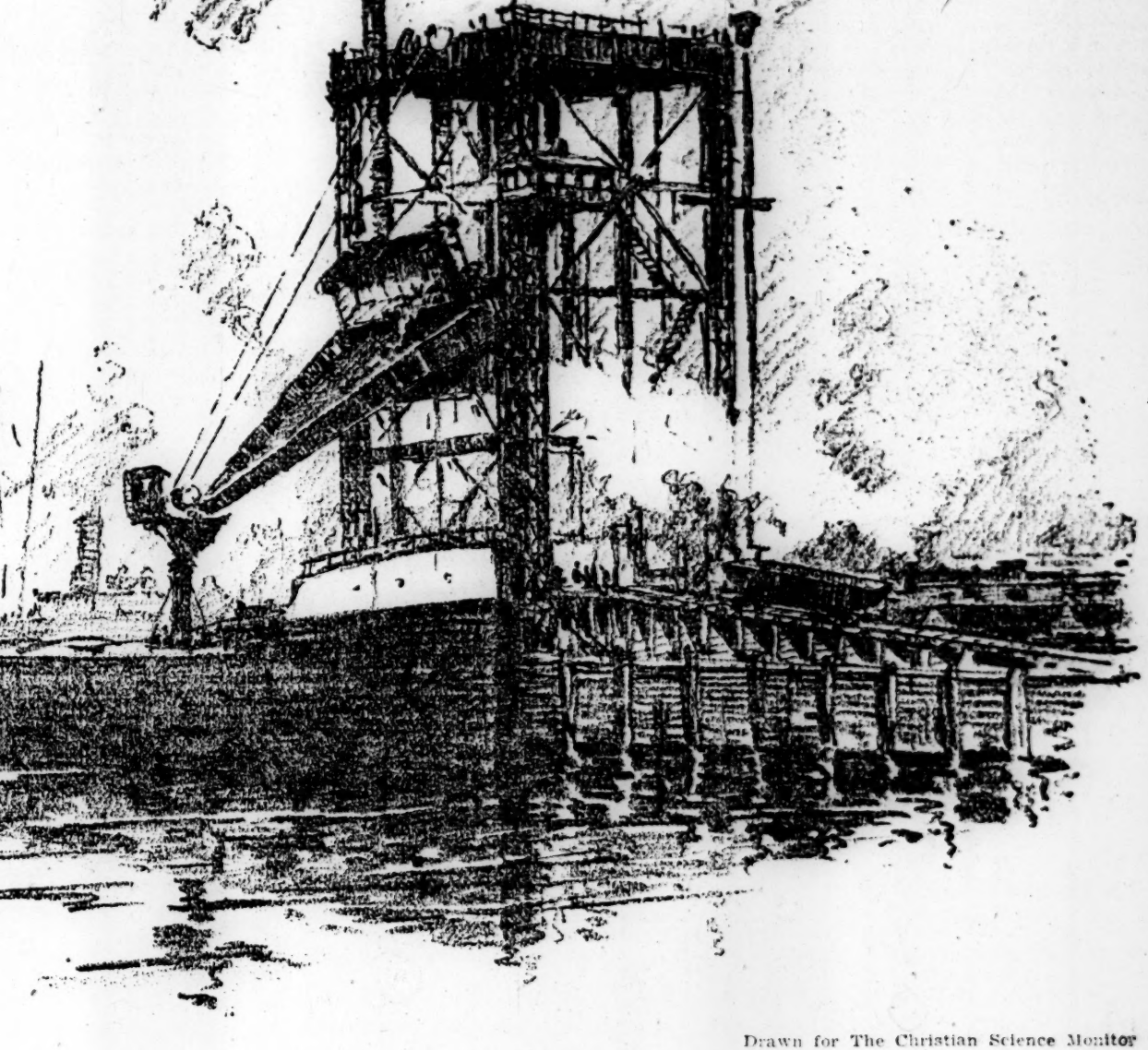
"The tale of lake shipping is a tale that can only be begun in a single chapter," says Edward Channing, in "The Story of the Great Lakes." "There are the stories of traffic at the

'Soo' Canal, through which for six months of the year a big steamer passes in every fifteen minutes of the night and day, and of the Detroit River, with a record of a vessel every

thirteen minutes, and of an average of two hundred tons of freight a minute for a season of two hundred and thirty days. There are the ship-building yards at Cleveland, where thirty-one steel freighters were ordered in a single winter, and more are turned out every year. The ships of the lakes are built on the lakes, and the shipyards are among the busiest centers of all that country."

"Lake shipping within the limits of its own waterways has developed in the Nineteenth Century. In the Twentieth it is to come the connecting of the lakes with the Atlantic by canal and river, and the story of the Twentieth Century will be of vessels going direct from the ports of the Great Lakes to the ports of the Old World. With this prophecy the tale would seem to be complete."

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Loading a Lake Freighter at Cleveland, Where Cars Are Mere Coal Scuttles

## 'A Little Russian Child's Autumn

"How I used to love the country in autumn!" Barbara Dobroslova says in one of the letters of the series entitled "Poor Folks," by Dostoevsky (Dent's edition). "Then but a child, I was yet a sensitive being who loved autumn evenings better than autumn mornings. I remember how beside our house, at the foot of a hill, there lay a large pond, and how the pond—I can see it even now!—shone with a broad, level surface that was as clear as crystal. On still evenings this pond would be at rest, and not a ripple would disturb the trees which grew on its banks and overhung the motionless expanse of water. How fresh it used to seem, yet how cold! The dew would be falling upon the turf, lights would be beginning to shine forth from the huts on the pond's margin, and the cattle would be wending their way home. Then quietly I would slip out of the house to look at my beloved pond, and forget myself in contemplation. Here and there a fisherman's bundle of brushwood would be burning at the water's edge, and sending its lights far and wide over the surface. Above, the sky would be of a cold blue color, save for a fringe of flame-colored streaks on the horizon that kept turning ever paler and paler; and when the moon had come out there would be wafted through the limpid air the sounds of a frightened bird fluttering, of a bulrush rubbing against its fellows in the gentle breeze, and of a fish rising with a splash. Over the dark water there would gather a thin, translucent

mist; and though, in the distance, night would be looming, and seemingly enveloping the entire horizon, everything closer at hand would be standing out as though shaped with a chisel—banks, boats, little islands, and all. Beside the margin a derelict barrel would be turning over and over in the water; a switch of laburnum, with yellowing leaves, would go meandering through the reeds; and a belated gull would flutter up, dive again into the cold depths, rise once more, and disappear into the mist. How I would watch and listen to these things! How strangely good they all would seem! But I was a mere infant in those days—a mere child. . . . 'Yes, truly I love autumn-tide—the late autumn when the crops are garnered, and field work is ended, and the evening gatherings in the huts have begun and every one is awaiting winter. Then does everything become more mysterious, the sky frowns with clouds, yellow leaves strew the paths at the edge of the naked forest, and the forest itself turns black and blue—more especially at eventide when damp fog is spreading and the trees glimmer in the depths like giants, like formless, weird phantoms. . . . At home, however, all will look bright and bustling as we children are set to shell peas or poppies, and the damp twigs crackle in the stove, and our mother comes to look fondly at our work, and our old nurse, Ilana, tells us stories of bygone days, or terrible legends. . . . At the recital we little ones will press closer to one another,

yet smile as we do so; when suddenly every one becomes silent. Surely somebody has knocked at the door? . . . But nay, nay; it is only the sound of Frolova's spinning-wheel. What shouts of laughter arise! . . . 'And in the morning one will rise as fresh as a lark. . . . Presently a peasant will pass the window in his cart—bound for the forest to cut firewood, and the whole party will feel merry and contented together. Abundant grain lies stored in the byres, and great stacks of wheat are glowing comfortably in the morning sunlight. Every one is quiet and happy."

"The Forty-Mile Bush  
Far through the forest's aromatic shade  
We rode one afternoon of golden ease.  
The long road ran through sunshine and through shade.  
Lulled by the somnolent stories of the trees.  
Sometimes a bell-bird fluted far away;  
Sometimes the murmur of the leafy deep.  
Rising and falling through the autumnal day.  
Sang louder on the hills, then sank to sleep.  
Before us stretched the pine-tree's sombre miles.  
Soft lay the moss, like furs upon the floor.  
Behind, the woodland's green monotonous aisles,  
Closed far away by sunset's amber door. . . .  
Deep in the glen, the merry waters racing  
Set forth their turbulent voices to the night;  
The stars above began their solemn pacing.  
And home-like shone the distant village light.  
Mysterious forest! In this humming city  
I seem to hear thy music-breathing tree,  
Thy branches wave and beckon me in pity.  
To seek again thy hospitality!  
—Anne Glenny Wilson.

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## A New Year Song

Once more the days have dwindled—once again  
The months—pale mutes—in dream-procession, pass. . . .  
Oh, let us leave the old dead days behind.  
And see' unfeared faces to the sun!  
And front the future, with unclouded eyes!  
Has not another fairer year begun?  
Already, down the trail of the clean wind,  
A warmer air breathes hope of pale spring skies!  
After these sapless days—how doubly dear  
The wild earth-scent that Spring alone can give!  
Take heart! here is another splendid year  
To live!  
—L. Nicholson.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### The Holy Roman Empire

ON THE second day of December, in the year 1804, a magnificent procession left the Tuileries, and proceeded to the cathedral of Notre Dame. It was the Pope going in state to the coronation of the Emperor Napoleon. A little later the procession was followed by one equally magnificent. It was that of Napoleon and Josephine on the way to their coronation. The scene within the cathedral was one of superb magnificence. The sixty prelates of France met the Pontiff at the high altar. Napoleon entered the great church surrounded by his marshals. As the famous soldier knelt before the altar, the Pope poured the sacred oil upon his head, handed him the scepter, and girt him with the sword. Then, raising himself to his full height, Napoleon placed the Imperial Crown upon his own head, and turning to Josephine placed the golden chaplet on her head. The organ pealed out the selfsame hymn which had proclaimed Charlemagne Lord of the West, and the Emperor and Empress of the French passed back, through the clamorous streets, to the palace.

One man, at any rate, in the returning procession, knew what that ceremony had signified. It meant that the old Empire of the Franks, which, in later days, had become known as the Holy Roman Empire, and in which, after the scepter had passed from the Carolingians, the Emperors of Germany had ruled with the sword, and the Pope with the Keys, had been finally shattered. That day the sword had passed back to the house of Clovis, and the Keys had been set aside. For centuries the proudest monarchs of Europe had climbed the Alps to receive the imperial crown from the hands of the Bishop of Rome. And now the Bishop of Rome, had journeyed, perforce, over the Alps to Paris, not to crown an Emperor, but to participate in the crowning of one; and had been compelled to stand aside, whilst an upstart lieutenant of artillery placed the crown on his own head, in token of the fact that the Church of Rome no longer crowned her champion, Emperor, but that this new Emperor of western Christendom was Emperor by his own right of conquest, not deigning to share his scepter with the Pope. So that it was no longer Aachen, no longer Rome, but Paris which was to be the capital of the world.

Almost simultaneously, in Vienna, Francis II, King of the Romans by election, and so Emperor of Germany elect, read the writing on the walls of Schönbrunn. He changed his title to that of Hereditary Emperor of Austria. A year later he changed it again to Emperor of Germany and Austria. Then came the thunder of Napoleon's answer, in the roar of the guns of Austerlitz. Francis was known no more as Emperor of Germany, The Holy Roman Empire, after existing for a thousand years, had, like the French Revolution, been blown to fragments by a whiff of grape shot from the guns of the same Corsican soldier.

It is this Holy Roman Empire which the present Pope, himself the brilliant disciple of one of the most brilliant of Roman churchmen, the Cardinal Rampolla, is credited with the desire to revive. The Curia, it is well known, is intensely friendly to the cause of the Central European Powers, and the reason is simply that it has, most naturally, far greater hopes of advantage from the intense Roman Catholicism of Austria-Hungary, of Bavaria, and of the Southern German States, than it can dream of from the rationalism of republican France, the Protestantism of monarchical England, or the Greek Church of Russia. A restoration of the temporalities of the Papacy is not to be looked for from the latter, but under a restoration of the old German Empire, with its capital at Aachen, might there not be hopes for the restoration of the Papal States, with that old port at Civita Vecchia, whilst, with the Ottoman Empire swept within the orbit of the alliance, might not the dream of the conquest of Jerusalem even be realized—Jerusalem with its port of Joppa, where Tabitha dwelt?

What was this Holy Roman Empire, about which Lord Bryce wrote a mighty history? and which, after having been almost forgotten for upwards of a century, is beginning to come back again into men's mouths, today, whenever the terms of peace are seriously discussed? It was the idea, the dream of universal empire which ever after the day when "the grandeur that was Rome" paled before the coming of Odoacer, the Goth, had been dreamed by the princes of this world. It originated on that Christmas Day, in the year 800, when Charlemagne having crossed the Alps, for the second time, to aid the Pope, and wrested the iron crown, from the Lombards, in the cathedral at Milan, coming to Rome, was surprised at prayer, in St. Peter's, by the Pope, and then and there crowned Caesar Augustus. In that act there originated the theory of the Emperor as the Pope's man, a theory crushed under the heel of Napoleon, almost exactly a thousand years later, when he crowned himself in Paris.

For one hundred and eighteen years the Carolingians ruled as Caesars, and then the German Dukes refused any longer to acknowledge them, and elected the Saxon, Henry the Fowler in their stead. Thus from the Franks the Empire passed to the Germans. Thus was entered upon that struggle of the centuries between the secular and spiritual heads of the Church of Rome, during which Caesars undid Popes, and Popes undid Caesars; during which Henry stood for three days, in a penitent's shirt, amidst the snows, at Canossa, and in revenge drove Hildebrand, a fugitive, to Apulia, and seated his own man in St. Peter's chair. In spite, however, of these quarrels, originating commonly in selfish dynastic dreams, the imperial sword continued to protect the papal keys, and the keys to safeguard the sword. The heretics early discovered this, for fight as the swords and the keys might, the sword was always ready to assist the keys at the first murmur of the word heresy. Charles the Great showed

no greater affection for the Lutherans than Charlemagne had for the pagans, and the safe-conduct of the Emperor proved no safer to Huss than did that of Clement VII, which he broke with the smiling declaration that the Pope had power to bind and to loose.

The actual fact, of course, is that the Holy Roman Empire was a device by which the Pope and the Emperor were to share between them the Empire of the World. Quite a lot of the cogs, however, got in the wheels, from time to time, Wyclif translations and Lutheran theses, Magna Charta and French Revolutions, bodies like those of William of Orange and Gustavus Adolphus, and finally the sword of Napoleon. Still, as little Mr. Pope of Twickenham has it:—

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast:  
Man never is, but always to be blest!"

and so the great game of politics goes on.

### The Business Situation Reviewed

LOOKING out upon the year 1917, various views are expressed as to what it holds in store for the world's business. Although peace is not yet in sight, there is a strong tendency, in all lines of trade and industry, to shape things in preparation for peace. In this connection, it is interesting to note, the opinion is gaining ground that, after the war, the financial and commercial readjustment will not be so disturbing as many have expected. That there will be a readjustment, a shrinkage in commodities prices, and a capital and labor realignment throughout the entire world, is inevitable. No one knows how drastic this will be, or exactly what effect it will have upon conditions, so that an element of caution has entered the situation today, and this element is constantly becoming more pronounced.

The readjustment will be a welcome one, for it will be on a constructive rather than a destructive basis. The demand will be for peace goods instead of war goods. European shelves are bare, and there is much to be done in the way of restoration. There have been enforced economies throughout the belligerent countries, and this state of things will give way to the usual activities after the war is over. That is to say, there will be a resumption of the usual demand for many things now eliminated, and an increased demand for things used for reconstruction. Munitions will be no longer purchased, but the loss of this business will likely more than be made up by the buying of harvesting implements and machinery employed in various trades.

Business conditions after the war will depend much upon the terms of peace. The conflict has been a tremendously costly one, and it is believed that some of the nations involved have been almost impoverished because of it. In any event the problem of paying the interest on the various national debts looms large, to say nothing of liquidating those debts. Now, should the terms of peace include universal disarmament, not only would future permanent peace apparently be assured, but the plan would relieve the belligerent countries of an enormous financial burden in the maintenance of armaments, and restore many hundreds of thousands of men to peaceful pursuits, thus increasing manifold the world's productive output. It thus would not take long to reduce materially the war debts, large as they are. Relieved from this burden, the nations now at war would be the better able to buy more liberally the world's machinery and materials necessary for reconstructive purposes. Should the terms of peace also include a commercial peace for all countries, eliminating entirely the threatened trade war, it would go a long distance toward putting the world upon a basis of permanent prosperity. It would also do away with a strong temptation to wage war. It is not altogether beyond the bounds of hope that results such as these may come out of the world conflict now being waged. Indeed, it seems imperative that this should be so, if some of the countries involved are ever to recover from the throes of war.

Business has been running at such high speed, in the United States and other neutral countries, that it seems destined to continue big until well through the year, whether the war ends soon or not. The only retarding influences are the lack of transportation, labor, and raw materials. Although these are serious considerations, they point to the enormous business that is being handled, and, to a certain extent, indicate a continuance of great activity.

### Governor Milliken and Liquor

CARL E. MILLIKEN, of Island Falls, Aroostook County, Maine, sworn in as Governor of that State on Thursday, was elected by the Republicans in September, 1916, on two distinctive issues, namely, strict enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law, and a budget system. He stood committed to these from the beginning to the successful end of his campaign, and with relation to both he assumed the duties and responsibilities of the highest office of the State with a positive mandate. He pledged himself, in advance of his nomination and election, to see to it, if chosen as the executive, that there should no longer be cause for the derision that, for many years, has been directed toward the enforcement of the liquor laws in Maine, and a majority of the electorate took him at his word. His reputation as a man of veracity and moral courage, and his future as a political leader, now hinge on the observance of his obligation.

Mr. Milliken, in private life, is an earnest member of the Baptist denomination. His integrity is recognized by political friend and foe alike. Inheriting large wealth in lands, he is a practical lumberman. Like many other worthy citizens of Maine, he has for years felt ashamed of the sneers with which the name of the State has been received whenever and wherever its attitude toward the liquor question has been under discussion, and one of his principal reasons for entering and remaining in politics has been the hope that he might some day be instrumental in removing from Maine the stigma of hypocrisy due to the looseness with which the prohibition law has for decades been administered within its borders.

Violations of the law have been notorious in Bangor,

in Lewiston, in Portland, and in other cities and towns, owing to the connivance of municipal and county authorities. The open sale of liquor has been taken as a matter of course in some Maine communities, year in and year out, and laxity in the enforcement of the law has been used by the liquor interests, for more than half a century, to bring the prohibition movement into disrepute and ridicule everywhere. It is no exaggeration to say that the object lesson which Maine has provided for the brewers, distillers, and saloonkeepers has done as much as any other one thing to hinder the cause of prohibition throughout the rest of the United States.

The liquor interests have, of course, made it their business constantly to see that the prohibition law was being violated in Maine, and to publish to the world every flagrant result of the illicit traffic. While doing everything in their power to invite and induce secret evasion and open violation of the prohibition law, they have been holding Maine up before the sister states as a terrible example of the failure of prohibition to prevent the traffic in liquor. They, for a time, pursued similar tactics with reference to Kansas, but in the latter State their underhanded practices were met and defeated by the exclusion of alcoholic liquor even from the drug stores and physicians' prescription closets, and the fixing of severe penalties for every violation.

At the worst, only a very small fraction of the area of Maine has been affected by the lawless conduct of the liquor interests, but care has always been taken to bring lapses and violations into conspicuous notice, to the chagrin and humiliation of the law-abiding sections and people of the Commonwealth. The overwhelming majority of the electorate of Maine favors the rigid enforcement of the prohibition law, and Governor Milliken will not lack popular support in the steps he may take toward the extirpation of the liquor traffic. The public expects him to take extreme measures against the liquor interests and their agencies, and to take them without delay.

### Another Colonel Harvey

IN OKLAHOMA CITY, not long ago, was held the Ozark Trails Convention, and the Oklahoman pronounced it an inspiring gathering. It expressed, according to that journal, in a distinctive way, "the aspiration and purpose of progressive citizenship." It was also described, by the paper named, as "the prophet of a bigger and a finer day," and "a declaration of the remarkable unity of the Southwest." The Ozark Trails Convention, it is needless to say, was all that its name implies. The mission of the movement it represents is to develop the trails of the Southwest into a system of well-constructed highways. Trails were all very well for that vast territory in its youth, and their history is to be preserved, but what that section wants now is wide, well-paved highways, for, whereas the great majority of the people of the Southwest not long ago thought mustang and burro locomotion all that could be desired, they now prefer to "tear off the miles" in a motor car.

The convention for the purpose of forwarding the work of good roads construction was full of enthusiasm. From beginning to end it reflected the confidence of a section that will hear of nothing but progress and prosperity, that has ears only for builders. And when a champion of construction arose and addressed the assemblage, promising that the hopes of every one present would be fulfilled, if each would do his duty, the gathering arose as one man and cheered.

The speaker was Colonel Harvey. Not the Colonel Harvey whom you, perhaps, immediately think of, but another, and one who was as closely associated and identified with a Democratic candidate in 1896 as was the one you thought of in 1912. Strange that both Colonel Harveys should have been close to Colonel Bryan! Or, to put it in another way, strange that each of the Colonel Harveys should have had much to do with campaigns in which Colonel Bryan was very much interested. But in order that the reader may not be kept too long in unnecessary suspense, perhaps, it will be as well to say at once that the Colonel Harvey who appeared before the Ozark Trails Convention, and made it shout with enthusiasm, was Colonel William Hope, not Colonel George Brinton McClellan, Harvey.

It was, indeed, none other than the author of the famous little book, "Coin on Money," and the founder of the equally famous "Coin's School of Finance." The book and the school, separately and combined, set the United States by the ears twenty years ago. Millions read one, and were influenced by the other. Men, women and children talked bimetalism from "Coin" as if they had known nothing else since childhood. "Coin" was pulled out of pockets to set arguments going, to keep them going, and to clinch them. There were countless thousands of men and voters who took "Coin" to their meals and to their beds. And there were other countless thousands who viewed with suspicion, not unmixed with alarm, the deluded people who would have a copy of "Coin" in the house.

In the Bryan-McKinley campaign of 1896 few spellbinders on the Democratic side got very far without drawing a copy of "Coin" from their breast pockets and saying: "Now, my fellow citizens, I don't want you to take my word for it. I want you to be convinced, and to go away from this meeting convinced, that with free coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, this nation, which is now enslaved by the money power, may be emancipated. Let me read you a page or two from 'Coin on Money.'" And they would let him; and although every one of them had read the identical page or pages a dozen times before, they would listen with rapt attention, and nod their heads at every emphasized point.

That was a great campaign. People learned more about money in 1896 than they had ever learned before, than they have ever learned since. There was hardly a man to be found who could not stand up and talk the fundamentals in finance with the most experienced banker. What the Democrats neglected to teach the masses about the true value of money, and the relation of wealth to private and public comfort, prosperity and happiness, the Republicans took up and handled from an entirely dif-

ferent angle. It would be difficult to say or to guess how many copies of "Coin on Money" were sold in the year of the Bryan-McKinley campaign. But it does not matter. Even Colonel Harvey, its author, has probably forgotten all about the figures by this time. Free silver, bimetalism, the ratio of 16 to 1, all went down before the "full dinner pail" and were heard of no more save in reminiscent conversation. But Colonel Harvey, "Coin" Harvey, kept on dreaming, and his dream of a great network of fine highways for the Southwest is coming true. Thousands will be glad to hear of him, and of the good work he is doing.

### Notes and Comments

NEW YORK CITY'S Board of Estimate has made an appropriation of \$35,000 to cover repairs on the City Hall. The important fact in connection with this is, that while the proposed repairs are not imperatively necessary now, the same work, together with what would have accumulated in the event of neglect, would have cost \$150,000 in a short time. A penny-wise policy does not necessarily conflict with ideas of thrift.

THE appointment of Lord Rhonda, the Welsh coal owner, better known as D. A. Thomas, to a place in the British Cabinet, has elicited some discussion as to the exact pronunciation of his picturesque title. Needless to say, as one writer points out, the plain, straightforward "Rhonda" of the average Englishman will not do. To begin with, the "h" is an important letter. Then the double "d" has the value of "th," and thus the "Rhonda" of the Englishman becomes something like "Herondthia," west of Shrewsbury. There are, of course, many similar pitfalls in Welsh, the recounting of which is a constant source of pride to "the experienced traveler." Thus, the well-known Dolgelly becomes Dolgethly, and the still better-known Llandudno, something like Klandudno; but there is no such thing as the phonetic spelling of Welsh.

THE story is told of a village resident who, when asked by a city visitor if he would like to see one of the new \$20 gold pieces, replied: "Yes, thank you; but I have not yet beheld one of the old ones." A large number of persons have already had a view of the new United States half-dollar piece. One of them proposes what he thinks, and with good sense, would be an improvement in the coin. He would have the words "United States of America: Half-Dollar" stamped on each side, instead of on only one side, with the denomination "Half-Dollar" a little larger, as the object of the inscription is first to convey to the holder a knowledge of the value of the money.

IT OUGHT soon to be possible, declares one writer, to construct a fairly reliable calendar of the seasons for use in war time; and he immediately proceeds to compile one which is not only ingenious but possesses more than a semblance of accuracy. Some time after the Christmas Truce—not observed in unchristian Asia—there comes, he says, the season of the early Spring Offensives. Later there is the quite distinct season of Summer Offensives. There are also seasons of Mesopotamian and Caucasian activity. There are two Zepelin seasons, round about the Equinoxes, although these, perhaps, will not recur. In the late autumn begins the "Minister-Shooting" season, which continues, with little intermission, until the Spring Offensives are in full swing.

THE convention of the Carriage Builders National Association this year reiterated the dictum of a year ago, that there is little appreciable decline in the number of carriages manufactured in the United States. In the face of the growth of the automobile industry this is significant. No one will object to the motor truck conveying the heavy loads formerly drawn by straining horses. There is, however, a pleasure in riding on or behind a horse for which the automobile offers a poor substitute.

EVERY now and again news comes to hand indicating that, in spite of the war, a steady general settlement is proceeding in North Africa. The wonderful work of General Lyautey, in Morocco, is generally known and approved; whilst the establishment of Egypt as a separate State, under its own Sultan, has done much to pacify the unruly element in that country. The latest word on the matter is the agreement come to between France and the United Kingdom for reciprocal trade facilities for the transport of merchandise across their respective territories in North Africa. There can be no doubt that a cordial cooperation between France and the United Kingdom will go a long way towards settling the many outstanding questions which still remain to be settled in North Africa. The movement is, therefore, particularly welcome.

SENATOR REED SMOOT, of Utah, may look for nationwide approval of his promise to fight continuously against the efforts to commercialize the national parks of the United States by disfiguring them with advertising billboards, or by cluttering them with ten-story hotels. The great scenic reservations of the nation should be protected against invasion by the energetic and enterprising persons who would transform them into Coney Islands, Revere Beaches, and Atlantic Cities, and Senator Smoot is certain to be upheld in every move he makes toward preserving the national parks, at least, for the benefit of those who would like occasionally to get away from memories of all Midway Plaisances, Pikes, and Trails.

A MAGAZINE writer with a talent for figures has it that Alaska, which was purchased from Russia in 1867 for \$7,200,000, is paying the United States 900 per cent annually on the investment. Four times the original cost of the territory is now taken from it in copper alone. The annual yield of its salmon fisheries is almost equal to three times the purchase price. Yet Alaska used to be called "Seward's folly," and it did good service as a joke provoker for newspaper paragraphers up to the time of the gold discoveries on the Yukon. Alaska is no joke now, no matter how one may view it.